THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 231

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Says 'Coöp' Can Do It

Japan Barrage Backs Uchida

Spain Saves Rebel Sanjurjo

Italy Also Likes Conversion

U. S. Savings Must Slenderize

Soviet Will Comb in Culture

PRESIDENT HOOVER enlists the aid of 250 industrial and financial leaders from the 12 Federal Reserve Districts in "fighting the economic slump on all fronts." In an intimate talk at Washington the commander counsels his colonels. He asks serious consideration by them of the shortening of work hours. This is immediately necessary through lack of jobs, perhaps permanently necessary through the advent of labor-saving machines. Despite abundant credit, its use is not now properly directed. Here is the big point: It takes resolution for the nation to use its banking and governmental resources—It takes coördination to make them effective.

¶ Japan's press vigorously applauds Foreign Minister Uchida's Diet declaration that the world must keep hands off in Manchuria. General Muto from Mukden adds nothing must interfere as Manchukuo "strives after ideals in a kingly way for the benefit of mankind." Intimations issue that Tokyo may soon withdraw from the League. All of which the League understands as a barrage anticipating a Lytton Committee recommendation at Geneva that Manchuria should go forward under a supervisory hand—but that that unhidden hand should be China's.

¶ Spain sees Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, leader of the late revolution, found guilty and condemned to death by the court, and his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Cabinet. Madrid is flooded with telegrams, many approving the verdict as just, many begging clemency. Next come the trials of many monarchists. It is believed 1000 persons may be found guilty and banished to West Africa. But by commuting sentence of a misled leader Spain rises in world esteem—It shows itself not barely, but easily, master of its affairs.

¶ Premier Mussolini of Italy, studying the example of Britain, to be emulated by France, pins his faith to patriotism. He plans conversion of the Italian public debt, amounting to $3,750,000,000. This means calling in emergency bond issues bearing substantial interest rates and asking the holders to exchange for new bonds at 3½ per cent. He may add the lottery feature that makes the frugal Latin nonchalant when parting with money. But the basis of sacrifice remains unchanged. Everybody likes to suffer a little when everybody's doing it—for everybody's good.

¶ The American Bankers' Association finds $28,250,000,000 in savings deposits in the United States. Here is the bulk of the American buying power, kept out of the commodity markets by caution and interest. But the driving force of caution is shown in the fact that $800,000,000 is carried in postal savings accounts, where the depositor receives lower interest and higher safety. As prosperity goes up postal savings will go down. Not less confidence in a national corner stone—lots more in the corner banker.

¶ Mexico institutes a program of colonizing its returning indigent citizens on lands in its northwest corner. Families begin leaving the Los Angeles neighborhood for Las Palmas Valley. Highways will be quickly built so produce grown can be marketed. Simultaneously, a hunger march on Mexico City begins, but is halted by government orders. Outwardly an appeal by starving men and women for help, an investigation shows destitution cruelly misused once more by a familiar foe—the trouble-seeking Communist agitators.

¶ Council Bluffs, Iowa, becomes the newest storm center in the strike of the National Farmers' Holiday Association. About 3000 farmers mass along the highways leading into the shipping center and hold up the stream of produce moving toward market. Arrested pickets are released on bond, jails threatened, windshields smashed, trains halted momentarily, clubs used. The holiday idea draws attention, but if it wins, the farmers still may have a task ahead—to show that holiday's precise opposite is what they actually want.

¶ Moscow admits the harsh code of the Communist to be slipping again. This time the school system softens toward things capitalistic. The Soviet has had to observe that the culture of its students graduating in the ways of hard work is at basement levels. Hence a cautious venture back toward philosophy and the arts. The lecture method is resumed, with its jarring suggestion of a teacher who knows more than his pupil. Yet the Soviet will hardly turn out young gentlemen—Culture can catch itself somewhere between not splitting an infinitive and not wearing boots to bed.

Size of Peas Lead To Strike in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

THE size of peas led to a strike in Covent Garden.

The prevalence of small peas decided pea shellers to ask more than 2d. a quart for shelling peas, on the ground it takes longer to shell a quart of small peas than a quart of large ones.

Between 60 and 70 women were involved in the dislocation of the pea traffic, which is headed by a family that has supplied shelled peas to restaurants and caterers of London for more than 100 years.

Halt Is Called On Pyramiding Of Land Taxes

Holdings in California 'Frozen' by Burden Due to Delinquencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 26—A measure of relief for the property owners in California who live in Mattoon Act districts is contained in a ruling of the Attorney-General, Mr. U. S. Webb.

The ruling made this week at the request of Mr. James F. Hoey, district attorney of Contra Costa County, held that "pyramiding" of Mattoon Act assessments is not required by law.

Heretofore in many counties the assessments of the defaulting taxpayers were "pyramided" on the shoulders of the paying property owners the following years. This caused a staggering load to be saddled on the home owners in districts where delinquencies were heavy.

In San Diego County, which has a score of districts under the Mattoon Act or the Acquisition and Improvement District Act of 1925 (amended in 1927), this led to a "freezing" of the vast real estate holdings and withdrawal of bank credit. Prospective buyers shunned any land which was included in the so-called Mattoon Act districts. The act got its name from the fact that Mr. Everett Mattoon, county counsel of Los Angeles County, helped draft it.

At present here one will find miles of wide paved boulevards with ornamental lamp-posts and sidewalks and curbs without a single house on the tract because of the Mattoon Act blight.

Mr. Webb declared that property owners can be required to pay only their share of the principal and interest on Mattoon Act bonds no matter how high the delinquency is.

Property owners and business men hailed the opinion as a harbinger of restored confidence.

The opinion is expected to restore confidence of the discouraged property owners, thaw banking credit for Mattoon Act districts and to stimulate buying and selling of the stagnant property and to pave the way for a final court determination.

Two suits are pending in the California courts to test the legality of the Mattoon Act. One action challenges the constitutionality of the measure, asserting it confiscates the property thereby depriving the innocent buyer of his rights. The other attempts to have the courts invalidate the bonds of the $800,000 Market Street extension here.

WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE MUST CHANGE OR END

Dr. Garfield Seeks Higher Standard and Broader View or Dissolution

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26—Reorganization of the Institute of Politics on a more intensive and permanent basis, or termination of its 12-year career with the session just closed, are alternatives laid before the board of advisers by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, founder and chairman.

A firm foundation has been laid for the institution of a permanent organization equipped to realize the original and ultimate goal—a non-governmental fact-interpreting body to publish authoritative comments on world affairs—Dr. Garfield told the press.

Up to now, the Institute has been in an experimental stage, he explained. Possibilities under present organization have been developed to equilibrium. Continuance at this level, he said, would mean falling short of the original range he envisaged for the Institute.

After he had reached this decision, the main question was the time for transition. The change will involve a reduction in membership on one side, and an increase in world authorities brought to Williamstown. In both directions, this adds to the cost of upkeep.

Backing Is Assured

Financial backing for the Institute is assured for at least one more year, and Dr. Garfield has no reason to believe it would not be continued. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, originally the only contributor, and others who have joined him, have never expressed dissatisfaction with returns on their beneficence.

But Dr. Garfield, intrusted with responsibility for those returns, "will not abuse for one minute" the trust reposed in him. It costs a substantial sum beyond income from membership fees to pay expenses of visiting lecturers and other items of overhead.

Expenditure of these sums is only justified, in Dr. Garfield's code, if the Institute is progressing. To progress, it must enlarge its influence by dissemination of practical information in ascending degree. More men of affairs—statesmen, bankers, industrialists and leading journalists—must sit down with economists and other thinkers to delve deeply into public questions on which governments must remain silent or uphold a committed policy.

This aspect of the Institute's work has been tested and found worthy of permanent establishment, Dr. Garfield declared. Out of a dozen years of direct experimentation, ways to make it most effective have emerged. The round table, limited to authorities capable of contributing views of nations involved in specific and timely issues, is the forum to which he would draw a select and powerful personnel.

Things to Follow

Once this central forum has been trimmed in size and heightened in efficiency, Dr. Garfield has no objection to other pleasant features of the Institute as it has operated to date. Public lectures would undoubtedly be arranged, but not featured. Attendance of graduate students qualified to take part in discussions would be provided for. General conferences would necessarily be re-

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Hitlerites Seek Women's Vote But Bar Door to Government

German Fascists Limit Feminine Activity to Home and Family—Politics Considered to Be Field Belonging Only to Men

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Politics just isn't a woman's game in the eyes of Germany's largest political party.

Women may vote. But women may not govern. This is, in effect, the dictum of Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists.

The result already is being felt in German legislative halls. When the Reichstag meets this month it will contain 36 women—three less than the Reichstag elected in 1930. The major reason is that Herr Hitler's Fascists include no women among their deputies, who comprise 37 per cent of the national representation.

Fascist gains early in April had the same effect in the Prussian Diet. The number of women members decreased to two-thirds of the former total.

For to the Fascist idea, the home and the family should circumscribe feminine activity. It goes back to the origin of the Hitler movement which originally contemplated the exclusion of women. But the Fascists were realists enough to appreciate the feminine vote. The result is that their organization today includes the "Red Swastika Cross"—or Order of German Women.

Their election propaganda seeks the votes of the women. But the appeal to the women is "simplified." For the men there are long posters with heavy and weighty arguments. For the women there are short and more direct appeals such as the mere portrayal of the heads of two characteristic German housewives, with the legend "We wives vote National Socialistic."

But will the Fascists, if they attain complete power in Germany, take away the women's franchise?

Parties which oppose Herr Hitler declare that such is his plan and during the recent election the middle and Left groups made much capital of pledges to "protect" the feminine vote.

The National Socialists do not answer the query directly. But they indicate very definitely that women will be placed in two classes—"citizens" and those without enfranchisement.

"A real citizen of the Third Reich," Herr Gregor Strasser, Fascist national political organizer, explained during the recent Reichstag campaign, "will be every German woman who places her entire being as wife and mother or as professional working comrade in the service of the people and the fatherland. All facilities for education are open to them with the exception of those of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

ROUMANIA FINDS GOVERNMENT IS ALSO OPPOSITION

National-Peasants Got 40 Per Cent of Votes but 70 Per Cent of Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Few openings of Parliament in Roumania have inspired so little enthusiasm as that with which the newly elected body of law makers began its work recently. It was a special session, of which the duration will be short.

Although the government party—the National-Peasants—won but 40.36 per cent of the votes cast, it occupies 272 of the 387 seats in the Parliament, due to a strange election law. This means that 36 of 1 per cent above the 40 per cent, namely, 9000 votes, gave the Government the election premium, or a gift of 190 national representatives, in other words, 40.36 per cent of the votes received 70 per cent of the seats.

This fact, that the present Government got fewer votes than any other at any previous election in Roumania, greatly reduced the enthusiasm of its supporters and, in addition, the relations between the real chief of the governing party, Mr. Juliu Maniu, and King Carol are so uncertain that all vigorous action is paralyzed. Though in power the party acts as though it were in the opposition and though supporting the King it acts as though it were opposing him.

Carol still insists on exercising personal domination over Roumanian politics in a way which Mr. Maniu considers unconstitutional and dangerous. For that reason the greatest political authority in the country is giving him his coöperation in a cautious and reluctant manner. Mr. Maniu has adopted tactics which prevent both open attacks and active support.

This leaves the party and Cabinet without zeal or confidence and without a well defined line of conduct. Much confusion prevails.

Besides this, the opposition parties are attacking, furiously and relentlessly, from every side. So with dwindling popular support, suspected by the King, lacking a rousing program, hindered by a vehement and well organized opposition and faced by almost insuperable economic difficulties, this Government is undertaking a heavy task in a half-hearted way and will probably be relieved of it soon.

ROOSEVELT ASKS VAINLY FOR VIEW IN FEE SPLITTING

New York Civic Counsel Declines Opinion on Few Facts Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26—Its loose ends rapidly being gathered up for a final adjudication, the hearing on the charges against Mayor James J. Walker, New York City's Tammany head, was resumed here today in an atmosphere of growing seriousness.

Governor Roosevelt will continue his review of the Mayor's witness parade until this afternoon, when he will adjourn the hearing until Monday night. His presidential campaign calls him to Seagirt, N. J., tomorrow and on Monday he has pressing state matters to attend to.

The hearing yesterday dealt almost wholly with the Equitable motorbus franchise and the alleged fee-splitting of Dr. William H. Walker, brother of the Mayor, with other physicians engaged in New York City practice.

It was the city's legal officer, Mr. Arthur J. W. Hilly, corporation counsel, who testified concerning the latter and aroused once more the Governor's keen interest in the attitude of Tammany officialdom on the ethics of such practice. The Governor was unable at any time to get a plain "yes" or "no" answer from Mr. Hilly, however hard he pressed him for an opinion on fee-splitting practices.

"Do you consider it to the interest of the city that the city-employed doctors should split their fees with other doctors?" the Governor asked. "Yes or no on that."

"I would have to have the additional facts of what the results of the employment of the particular physicians had been," replied Mr. Hilly.

"Do you want to make that your final answer?"

"I will make that my final answer, yes. I wouldn't answer it on the premise alone without having all the other facts."

City Hall records were combed in the question of the Equitable Bus franchise, with Mr. John H. Delaney, chairman of the transportation commission, going over the documents at greath length. It was recalled that nearly two years elapsed between the time Mayor Walker got the franchise for the Equitable company through the Board of Estimate, at that time unfavorably disposed toward the grant, and the final ruling of the transit commission, in which it characterized the Equitable company as a "financial cripple."

Records were produced to show that the franchise was extended half a dozen times.

PRESS OF JAPAN WARNS NATIONS OF FIRM STAND

Newspapers Back Uchida on Manchurian Policy and Ask Extension

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 26 — The press unanimously hails the address of Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, in the Diet as a masterly exposition of the Japanese program in Manchuria and simultaneously warns Washington, London and Geneva that their opposition will not in the least alter Japanese policy.

The Nichi Nichi hopes Count Uchida will soon go further to elaborate equally clear-cut expositions of Japan's attitude in regard to the anti-Japanese movement in China which is continuing.

Referring to Count Uchida's statement regarding the necessity of cooperation between China, Japan and Manchukuo, the Tokyo Asahi believes the real danger menacing China is Communism, which it says is certain to continue spreading unless Nanking seeks an understanding with Japan enabling Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to throw the full force of his armies against the Communists which at present control huge areas, particularly around Hankow.

The Miyako stresses the Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia, declaring, "If America is justified in excepting her Monroe Doctrine from the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, Japan is equally justified in expecting noninterference by the powers in Far Eastern troubles on account of Japan's implicit Asiatic policy."

The Foreign Office has released the text of Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto's greeting to the people of Manchuria on his arrival at Mukden, in which he declared: "Upon the ruins of the old perfidious military régime you have erected a new state in order to make Manchuria a joyful land. It is a great achievement, not only assuring happiness to 30,000,000 Manchurians but also promoting the well-being of Japan and contributing to the spiritual advancement of the world. . . . It is the national mission of Manchukuo to strive after ideals in a kindly way to benefit mankind."

The text concludes: "If anybody seeks to hinder the progress of Manchukuo we must be prepared to combat them relentlessly, no matter who they may be."

Meantime fighting continues in many sections of Manchuria. A Japanese troop train preceding the regular passenger train on the Mukden-Antung Railway was wrecked yesterday by guerrillas who attacked as soon as locomotive coaches were overturned, inflicting some casualties before retreating. The incident occurred shortly before the train bearing General Muto en route to Mukden was scheduled to pass the scene.

Striking Farmers Strengthen Forces On Iowa Highways

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 26 (AP)—Striking farmers consolidated their positions today in a renewed attempt to bottle up Council Bluffs, gateway to the important Omaha (Neb.) market, encouraged by a victory in gaining freedom under bond of 55 of their highway pickets.

Reinforced by comrades from northwestern Iowa, 3000 of them, it was estimated by officials, were massed in blockades along the principal highways leading into Council Bluffs—apparently in full control of traffic.

Capitulating to the demands of about 1000 of the striking men of the soil, who threatened to storm the jail and release the 55 prisoners if they were not freed, Sheriff P. A. Lainson withdrew his deputies and made no attempt during the night to keep the highways open.

For a time the situation took on a serious aspect. About 200 deputies surrounded the county jail, which bristled with sub-machine guns and sawed-off shotguns, while the invading farm forces from the northwest poured into the city and gathered around the building.

A conference between county officials and leaders of the farmers who seek to keep produce from the market until prices are higher was arranged and an agreement reached whereby 43 of the prisoners, arrested on charges of unlawful assemblage were released on bonds of $100 each.

Coolidge to Help G.O.P. All Possible

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Representative John Q. Tilson (R.) from Connecticut, director of the eastern Republican speakers' bureau, today telegraphed eastern campaign headquarters that former President Coolidge is willing to do anything he can to help the campaign, but whether he will make any speeches is still undetermined.

"The question of just how Mr. Coolidge can best help in the Republican campaign is yet to be determined," Mr. Tilson said. "Mr. Coolidge, however, made it clear that he was deeply interested in the success of the ticket."

TWO CITIES RAISE TAX RATES

A rise in the tax rates for two Massachusetts municipalities has been reported. Eastham's rate will be $31.50 per $1000 for 1932, or an increase of $8.30 over last year's rate. Waltham taxpayers will be assessed 60 cents more, making a total of $34.60.

WORK HOURS CUT AND JOB SPREADING URGED BY HOOVER

President Tells Business Leaders of Nation That Major Financial Crisis Has Been Overcome

CREDIT EXTENSION TO VITAL POINTS ALSO IS ADVOCATED

Every Coöperation of Government Promised by Executive, Who Cites New Agencies Available for Fresh Economic Attack on Situation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—President Hoover today sounded the bugle call for a powerful, final offensive in the war against the economic forces that have held the nation in their grasp, declaring that the "major financial crisis" has been overcome.

Opening the business and industrial conference assembled at the Commerce Department at his call, he urged an audience of 250 leading American industrialists and financiers to assume further initiative and responsibility in coöperating with agriculture, labor and government agencies "to organize and develop every possible avenue of coördinated effort on the economic front."

Such names as Mr. Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company; Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, appeared on the roster of those who heard Mr. Hoover advocate shorter hours, the spreading of employment, better distribution of credit, and more coöperation between business, agriculture and government.

Addressed Conference

When Mr. Hoover had concluded his speech, seven officials who are taking leading parts in the reconstruction program addressed the conference. These were Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Atlee Pomerene, chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Mr. Charles H. Miller, president, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Mr. Franklin W. Fort; chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman, Business and Industrial Committee of New York City; Mr. Robert D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury.

Each explained the work his organization has taken in the battle against frozen credits.

Today's conference followed an organization meeting yesterday of the "Business and Industrial Committees" of the 12 Federal Reserve districts and an informal conference in the Lincoln study at the White House last night.

Mr. Hoover at the conference last night obtained an intimate picture of conditions in each of the 12 districts from the 12 chairmen. Each presented a concise, formal report and the President asked them questions. An optimistic note was said to be current today and the results of the conference were very gratifying.

Officials Present

Treasury and Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials were also present at last night's meeting.

Establishment of a central committee to coördinate the work the 12 committees are doing in their communities was recommended to the general conference today by Mr. Mills. A central committee, Mr. Mills explained, would not be an economic council to direct the economic policies of the nation. It would be purely voluntary and would act "with a view to develop helpful steps looking to gradual economic rehabilitation and more immediately an increase in employment."

Mr. Young explained how the New York committee had been organized, how it has tackled its problems and what it has been able to accomplish in the way of discovering means of "putting excess banking credit to work affirmatively to stimulate employment and business recovery."

President Hoover said in his address that he had called the conference because "we are convinced that we have overcome the major financial crises." "The nation," he said, "is now able to take further steps in solution of the industrial and agricultural problems with which we are still confronted." The President referred to the return of confidence, the return flow of gold from abroad, the reduction in bank failures, the return of hoarded money, the Lausanne agreement, as signs of returning stability. "But while we thus see growing improvement in the financial sector we must continue the battle upon the industrial and agricultural fronts," he declared.

Credit Distribution

Better distribution of credit that will aid the farmer and the small business and the sharing of available employment to serve some of the unemployed millions were especially recommended by the President.

"As a matter of national policy, the shortening of hours is necessary, not alone to meet the need of the moment, but it may be necessary to take up the slack in the future from the vast and sudden advance in labor-saving devices," the President said.

The text of President Hoover's address follows:

We have asked you, the members of the 12 Federal Reserve

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Turkey to Aid Peace Forces In League Fold

Yields on Former Demand for Seat on Council Before Joining

By HERBERT F. L. ALLEN
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANGORA, Turk.—When the League of Nations opens its thirteenth session at Geneva, on Sept. 5, a new member, the Republic of Turkey, will have its delegate present, signalizing that nation's active participation in world affairs, not only as Turkish interests may be directly affected, but in all matters relating to world peace and disarmament.

It may be that Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkey's Minister of Foreign Affairs, will himself be present, but if not, it is certain that Turkey's delegate will be found actively pursuing a policy toward the promotion of world peace and international mindedness.

In the course of an interview during which Rushdi Bey talked mostly of the possibilities of world peace, he told me that Turkey was sufficiently idealistic to believe that universal peace could be attained. He has never wavered from that belief, and the numerous peace pacts he has negotiated with other nations are an earnest of his sincerity.

His attitude toward world mindedness is well explained by the remark of a friend of his a few months ago. He said, "If a man should meet with misfortune upon the streets of Angora, that is not the concern of Turkey alone, but of all the world."

To the casual observer it may seem curious that Turkey, after 10 years of hesitancy has now entered the League, when ever since signing the Treaty of Lausanne, Ismet Pasha has insisted that Turkey would not join unless it received a permanent seat at the Council table.

Rushdi Bey does not see anything inconsistent in Turkey's action, explaining that at no time has his government shown lack of confidence in the League. It did feel until recently, however, that in matters political its interests could be more safely guarded by a seat in the Council where it would possess the power by its own vote to prevent a unanimous decision that might appear adverse to Turkey's rights.

In spite of this viewpoint, Turkey, unbound by League ties, did not hesitate to submit to the Council its dispute with Italy over the Dodecanese Islands and yielded to the Council's decision that the question be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the ultimate outcome of which was an award favorable to Italy.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

35 — *Is a High Tax On Liquor Enforceable?*

MEASURABLY so, just as prohibition is. A high tax on liquor will cause it to sell at a high price. Any bootlegger can get it at a low price. By evading the tax he can undersell those who pay the tax and he can make money doing it.

The bootlegger and the speakeasy were born under the license system; liquor taxes were then not so high as those proposed for getting the enormous revenues of which the wets talk. These high taxes will invite evasion. There will be plenty for the government agents to do. Unless they are pretty active, the Government will not get much of the revenue which some honest but misguided people anticipate. There will be a "crusade" to get the taxes reduced in the interest of a larger revenue and "true temperance."

League at 'Parting of the Ways'

* * *

Defection Threatened by Major Powers; Real Disarmament May Solve Disputes

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondent

What is to be the future of the League of Nations? Will it profit by its own mistakes and its checks, and gradually grow stronger? Or will it be regarded as a failure, and be abandoned by a number of its important members, and so be in danger of breaking up?

These questions are raised in an acute form. It is felt in diplomatic circles that various recent events, and the imminent resignation of the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, constitute a challenge to the League, and that either there will be a renewal of confidence and of effort, or a decline of confidence and of effort. To use the old cliché, the League is at the parting of the ways.

No fewer than three countries — Japan, Germany, and Italy—have hinted, and indeed have more than hinted, that unless they receive satisfaction they will contemplate withdrawal. It is, to say the least, unfortunate that this kind of pressure should be put upon the League, but it is impossible to ignore the attitude of nations that are extremely influential.

Japan has, of course, shown that it considers itself unfairly treated, and though in fact the League is rather to be criticized on the ground of weakness and inaction, than on the ground of excessive strength and hasty action, the dissatisfaction of Japan has assumed the aspect of a threat. If the Lytton report is unfavorable to its interests, it is intimated that Japan will seriously consider the possibility of resignation.

The dilemma that faces the League cannot be shirked. It would be highly regrettable were Japan to retire, but it might be still more regrettable were the League to pay too heavy a price of acquiescence in order to retain Japan. The loss of Japan in these circumstances would certainly be a blow to the League, but the retention of Japan

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Bags of Free Food for 19,093,560 Meals The Record of Welcome Inn in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In living up to its name no organization in St. Louis exceeds Welcome Inn. Situated near "Hooverville" — a string of rude dwellings built by the unemployed along the river front—this volunteer relief agency maintains open house dailiyl for needy families.

Welcome Inn began its activities May 1, 1930, in order to make use of surplus produce at the markets. From that time until the first of the current month 318,226 bags of food were given out, each bag containing enough food to supply a family of five for four days. According to Mrs. Nat Brown, president of the organization, this food was sufficient for 19,093,560 individual meals.

Despite the volume of work done by Welcome Inn the cost of maintaining it is very low. Most of the supplies are presented by farmers, food dealers, commission men and other friendly persons. The officers are not compensated. On the basis of actual expenses, Mrs. Brown has figured that a Welcome Inn meal served at home costs but one-fifth of a cent for each person.

Nor is Welcome Inn solely dependent on what is given to it. It has sources of earned revenue, for example, its men's lodging house, adjoining the relief headquarters, in which comfortable sleeping quarters may be had for 25 cents and meals for 10 cents.

A single visit to Welcome Inn's headquarters attests to the variety of its good works. There in the crosswork of sun and shade cut by the girders of the bridge high overhead, surplus food is made available to those who need it most, policemen report on worthy cases, children splash one another in the wading pool, and men refreshed by a night in clean quarters and a wholesome breakfast, prepare themselves to move on toward home somewhere across the country.

TRANSOCEAN FLIERS OVERDUE IN NORWAY

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 26 (AP)—Hope that Mr. Clyde Lee and Mr. John Bochkon might succeed in flying their Green Mountain Boy across the Atlantic began to dim today as afternoon faded into evening and there still was no word of them. It was feared the bad weather which prevailed over the eastern Atlantic might have spelled failure for their aspirations.

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THINGS PRESENT

Perhaps the firms who use outdoor advertising might like to see the editorial "The Battle of Billboards."

No, the picture on the Home Forum is not a photograph. It really is a painting!

Men will confer a distinct favor on themselves by handing their wives a marked copy of today's Monitor with attention directed to those grand mousse recipes on the Household page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Would speakeasies and bootleggers go out of business if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed? Professor Carver will help you answer this question in his "Prohibition Facts", tomorrow.

Every word of the full-page review of the new Christian Science Hymnal will be worth reading. Watch for it Monday.

Saturday, of course, brings the combined Music, Art, Theater, Books page; the Educational page; and the Antiques and Interior Decoration page. And don't miss the News Map.

NEW HAMPSHIRE READY TO GREET ECLIPSE THRONG

State and People Do All Possible for Comfort of Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26—Whereas California has experienced a most salubrious summer season, with its Olympic Games as magnet for immense crowds, Gov. John G Winant said here today that the Spheres have done well for New Hampshire, giving it the solar eclipse of Aug. 31, an event to fill the dual rôle of a sight worth seeing and a means of adding to the seasonal tourist business of the State.

Governor Winant said the State was doing everything possible to insure the enjoyment of the multitudes coming into the State.

State troops, state police and Boy Scouts will go to Conway and other centers where large crowds will gather, and generally set up a machinery of protection for all visitors.

The construction work which has been going forward between Rochester and Ossipee has been quickened; originally the work, instead of being done in small strips to save time, had been going ahead in long strips to save expense. Now, surfacing the stretches with concrete will be put off until after the eclipse traffic has come and gone; but in the meanwhile the road, up to now restricted mostly to one-way traffic, will be put in excellent condition by packing so that two-way traffic may be possible.

For those who hesitate to take automobiles into the territory the Boston & Maine Railroad will run several special trains. The Harvard Club of Boston has chartered a special train. Four public specials, beginning at 9:35 a. m. eastern standard time will go from Boston to the Conways, with plans to return as soon as possible after the eclipse.

At all the points in the 100-mile belt of totality the research groups already have their noses figuratively hidden in camera cloths. Twenty-five groups are scattered about between the Conways and Fryeburg-Lovell, over the border in Maine. At Limerick the United States Naval Observatory group is set up. Prof. John Stokley of Franklin Institute in Philadelphia is at Conway with a staff of 40, and the world has become a place inhabited solely by children ever since his immense camera was set up down in the meadow behind the Congregational church.

At Hampton Beach Prof. Bart J. Bok of the Harvard College Observatory will describe the various phases of the eclipse as they occur. Dr. Bok will begin a half hour before totality occurs, explaining the causes of the eclipse, the manner of reckoning dates of such occurrences and the means of identifying its particular phases.

To shopkeepers, restaurant owners and boarding house and hotel keepers the whole thing is El Dorado. Nor is there any sign that bull market prices will prevail. New Hampshire people have a sense of proportion, and if an eclipse comes their way well and good, but they are not seized with a greedy idea that overnight they can or wish to make a year's income.

They seem to have surmised that there is room enough for everyone. If you stop at an inn and ask for accommodations and they are full up, they know where you can find rooms and cheerfully send you along with careful directions.

Plenty of people have sought out places a little removed from the actual scene of the drama: farmhouses back in the country where the hills fold down like the wings of giant sleeping birds or little brooks babble their way to near-by lakes.

If any visitor intending to go into New Hampshire or Maine for the day can think of anything to be done for the general comfort and which has been forgotten up to now, the governments of both states will be grateful to know about it.

In the meanwhile all eyes are on the weather forecasters.

Montreal to Cover Eclipse Broadcast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A description of the progress of the total eclipse of the sun will be broadcast through arrangements made by the Canadian Marconi Company. The program will originate in this city, and be transmitted to stations from Quebec to Vancouver and through the United States, by means of stations affiliated through the National Broadcasting Company.

Three observation points have been established, one on the roof of the Arts Building at McGill University here, another in an airplane which will be in the air at the time, and the third at Magog, Que., where a number of eminent astronomers have already gathered.

A six-passenger airplane loaned by the Canadian Airways Limited will be equipped with the latest Marconi aircraft transmitter and receiver. Miss Mary Proctor will be in the plane and will give her observations of the spectacle from her unusual vantage point. Miss Proctor is a lecturer and writer of wide reputation especially in the field of popular astronomy.

DR. BAKER TO STUDY ECLIPSE FROM SHIP

Among the hundreds of passengers who will view the eclipse of the sun from the decks of the Eastern Steamship Liner Evangeline on Aug. 31 will be Dr. Robert Horace Baker, professor of astronomy at the University of Illinois and research associate at Harvard observatory. Professor Baker will photograph the eclipse and submit his results with a report of his observations to Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard observatory.

The Evangeline, from which he will make his observations, will leave Boston at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31 instead of its regular sailing time, 4:30. It will proceed directly to the path of the eclipse off the coast of Maine where it will stop until the shadow has disappeared when it will resume its voyage to Nova Scotia.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Liebeskommando," film, at 1:18, 3:20, 5:22, 7:24, 9:26 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Sailors of the Sky," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Final "Play Day," with contests and team events for older girls, Boston Common, 3 to 6:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Steet—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings from Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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The New Steed

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Geographic Men Go to Maine For Eclipse Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The National Geographic Society eclipse expedition has started for Fryeburg, Me., to make a photographic record of eclipse phenomena Aug. 31, both from the ground and from an airplane more than five miles above the earth.

Through the coöperation of the United States Army Air Corps the expedition will have the services of Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Lieut. Charles D. McAllister. The plane to be used will be equipped with supercharger and oxygen tanks.

Captain Stevens plans to fly to a height of 28,000 feet, well above the normal zone of clouds and haze. At this altitude, with only extremely rare air between the camera lens and the sun, and with a greater wealth of actinic rays, it is noped that sharp, natural color photographs can be taken, showing the tongues of flame of the prominences and the delicate streamers of the sun's corona.

If the expedition obtains a clear photograph of the elliptical shadow it will be the first time this feat has been accomplished, and it will produce a record of interest to all astronomers. The shadow is elliptical rather than round because of the angle at which the shadow-cone meets the earth's surface. It will be approximately 100 miles across and will move at the speed of more than a mile a second.

Andean Explorer to Fly Expedition in Vermont

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—From an airplane 4½ miles over Barre, Vt., three men hope to make valuable pictures of the solar eclipse next Wednesday for the Sproul Observatory of Swarthmore College.

Mr. Robert Shippee and Lieut. George R. Johnson, who explored the Peruvian Andes last year, will fly the plane. Lieutenant Johnson will take still pictures and Mr. William Deeke, newsreel camera man, will take moving pictures.

Mr. C. S. "Casey" Jones, vice-president of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, and veteran flier, said today he planned to take Dr. Clyde Fisher, astronomer, "three or four miles up" to take pictures of the solar eclipse on Aug. 31.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 "Uncle Don's Party."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatic: Ray Meyers, narrator, Alice O'Lear Jr.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's orchestra; Allyn Joslyn; Ross McLean.
8:30 NBC, "Song Fellows," male quartet.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cæsar Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Barron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; organ.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; speakers; music.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Popular musical programs.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Virginia Rea, soprano.
10:30 NBC, "The Phantom of Crestwood."
10:45 NBC, Hortense Monath, pianist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Organ; studio short subjects.
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-end Hour; Thelma Kessler, soprano; quartet; orchestra; Nick Lucas.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Jay C. Flippen; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Piano recital, Elizabeth Travis Behnke.
5:15 CBS, Men's national tennis tournament summaries.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 The Yankee Dandies.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers; quartet.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "The Singing Mountaineer."
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:45 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists; orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:45 p. m.—Dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00-12:00—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and Studio.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, 4-H Club talk.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange program.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, American Legion program.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders."
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Vacation Wanderings.
3:30 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Men's National Tennis Doubles and Mixed Doubles, Longwood, reported by Ted Husing.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Chicago, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey reporting.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably followed by local showers Saturday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south winds.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Saturday; slightly cooler in north portion Saturday.

All Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; Saturday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds over south portion and moderate south and southwest winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	78	Montreal	74	86
Bismarck	82	74	Nantucket	74	78
Boston	75	90	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	74	80	New York	72	86
Calgary	48	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Charleston	76	82	North Platte	60	84
Chicago	70	90	Philadelphia	68	88
Cincinnati	70	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	106
Denver	56	74	Pittsburgh	70	88
Eastport, Me.	58	70	Portland, Me.	72	82
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	72	86
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	70	90
7 p.m. Aug. 25	74		St. Paul	62	82
Helena, Mont.	52	78	Salt Lake City	74	90
Huron, S. D.	58	80	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	78	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	82
Kansas City	70	92	Seattle	58	78
Key West	78	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	64	82	Washington	68	90
Memphis	74	88	Wichita, Kan.	70	94
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	54	78

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 26.
B—Maximum Aug. 25.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday 7:40 p. m., Saturday 8:30 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.3 feet, 7.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:36 p. m.

Americans Saved Million by Postal Ban on Lotteries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—No less than $1,000,000 has been kept from leaving the United States to support foreign lotteries according to the Post Office Department here.

Americans have been saved this sum, it is explained, through constant vigilance on the part of Post Office authorities able to spot unlawful mailings no matter how disguised. Inclosures have been confiscated and returned to the senders.

Experienced operators, the department says, seldom run the risk of remaining here and using the mails for such a purchase. They journey to Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba and other countries and establish bases of operation. It is from those distant lands that they, as well as native promoters in no less than 30 foreign countries, have mailed many millions of lottery tickets into the United States with solicitations for payment therefor.

Deny Lottery Guilt

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Conrad H. Mann of Kansas City, director-general, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Bernard C. McGuire, New York; Raymond Walsh, his aide; Frank E. Herring, editor, Eagles Magazine; M. J. Revise, Western Union Telegraph Company, and the company itself Wednesday pleaded not guilty of indictments charging them with promoting and distributing tickets for a lottery, and with conspiracy.

NORTH END SUMMER SCHOOL ENDS SESSION

Closing exercises of the North End Union summer school were held in Hubbard Hall yesterday. About 100 children of the school and their guests were present.

In addition to plays and a marionette show, the students presented an exhibition of handwork including basketry, embroidery, weaving, drawing, postermaking and the work of junior Red Cross and Flower Mission groups. Most of the leaders of the school volunteered their services this summer.

HEAVY LOADS DENIED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26—Permission to carry heavier loads over the highways of the State, during the intervening time between now and the date of the solar eclipse on Aug. 31, with which the Highway Department has been besieged for some time, has been denied, according to Mr. Frederic E. Everett, Commissioner of Highways.

Appeals of bus operators have been seconded by hotel men and business organizations, desirous of seeing that everything is done to merit the demands of visitors. Mr. Everett rules that the statutes are specific in the matter of maximum loads for buses and trucks, and, except in extreme cases (clearly defined in the law), cannot be changed except by legislative act.

BID CALL ORDERED CANCELED

The finance commission, in a letter to Mayor James M. Curley, yesterday, asked for the cancellation of the request for bids to be received today for the purchase of about $40,000 worth of fire equipment. The commission charged that the time allotted for the submission of bids was too short and that it had been so planned and worded as to favor a certain concern which manufactures fire apparatus.

New Boston Firms Hire 600 Workers

About 600 industrial workers in Metropolitan Boston were provided with new employment in July by the establishment of new manufacturing companies and the expansion of existing firms, it was announced today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Chamber in its report of industrial progress in the district said that 17 new industries started operation in July, 11 of which were in Boston and the balance in Lynn, Everett, Medfield and Needham.

The new companies make a total of 142 manufacturing establishments, which have begun operation since Jan. 1 of this year in Metropolitan Boston area, an increase of 18, as compared with the number of industries established in the seven corresponding months of 1931. Diversity of industries in New England is again seen in the list of varied lines which new companies are producing.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 28

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-309m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-328m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

INSTITUTE HAS ANNIVERSARY

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 26 (By U. P.)—The American Institute, founded in 1907 under the auspices of the Methodist Foreign Missions, celebrated Monday its twenty-fifth anniversary. The celebration was held at the request of the Bolivian Government. Government officials and newspapers unanimously expressed their appreciation of the contribution of the American Institute to the life of Bolivia.

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Beef Tongues, corner, lb	18c
Fresh Beef Ground, 2 lbs	25c
Geisha Tuna Fish, lb	19c
Quaker Crackels, pkg	10c
Grape Nut Flakes, pkg	10c
Hershey's Cocoa, ½ lb	10c
Campbell's Baked Beans, can	5c

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UNDERWOOD
DEVILED HAM

WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE MUST CHANGE OR END

(Continued from Page 1)

duced in size and question periods correspondingly speeded.

Those three types of meeting—limited round tables, usually six in number, general conferences open to all members of the Institute, and public lectures—are the present total, with the exception of an occasional special discussion group.

Although Dr. Garfield has drawn a clear line between continuing as at present and disbanding if reorganization is not arranged, he has no intention of forcing hasty action. His purpose is to raise the issue so sharply that this year will mark a turning point in the Institute's history. If his idea receives support, he is prepared to wait for its full development. That would mean some changes in procedure next year, definitely aimed toward ultimate methods.

Dr. Garfield States View

Replies from members of the board of advisers to Dr. Garfield's letter communicating this counsel, are not yet in hand. In his statement, Dr. Garfield reëmphasized the basic purpose of the Institute.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "of the permanent value of the study of international relations. The United States cannot enter into its heritage without long and careful preparation. The difficulties we have encountered in meeting the obligations of the chief world creditor, should be sufficient warning.

"In the financial world we need to give careful attention to England's long experience. In the political and economic fields we need continued contact with the best minds of the great nations of the world."

He noted that since foundation of the Institute in 1921, many similar discussion groups have sprung up. They have played a great part in the development of a broader general grasp of world affairs, he concluded.

Twelfth Session Ends

The twelfth session ended last night with Prof. T. E. Gregory's second lecture on the financial outlook in Great Britain. He found recent actions unprecedented in historic importance and hesitated to conjecture what lies ahead.

Certain plain facts emerge. Limits of direct taxation have been reached. A single man receiving the equivalent of $375 a year in American values, or a couple with $475, must pay income taxes that rapidly rise to 25 per cent as income increases. The situation is so serious that the British middle class is being reduced to the proletariat. Living standards cannot be maintained in face of curtailed income and heavier taxation.

Effects of this social retrogression reach far beyond England in Professor Gregory's judgment. Sayings are being eaten away, with a consequent diminution of capital for investment abroad. Meanwhile, the fall in price levels has nullified all of England's "desperate" efforts to pay its debts resulting from the war. At the armistice, the national debt amounted to about $32,000,000,000. It is still that large at current values.

No Balance in Sight

Although the budget has been balanced by curtailment of teachers' salaries, increase in taxation, reduction in the dole and other measures of serious social consequences, there is no guarantee of permanent balance, he asserted. No means is in sight, for example, to resume payment of $189,000,000 a year to the United States on war debts. It is also questionable how long the British people can pay present tax rates.

Another doubtful pillar of the present British financial structure is the new tariff, Professor Gregory continued. The revolutionary overturn of traditional free trade is in fact an indirect tax on British consumers, resorted to because direct taxation could not be increased.

The effect of raising prices of necessaries—never before consistently taxed by Britain—will have harmful repercussions on menus of poor families. All along the line, the London economist finds current emergency measures striking at those least able to bear a reduction in living standards. Yet the income classes cannot bear more, either.

Sees Change Due in Dole

In this development, unemployment insurance is due for drastic revision, in his opinion. Unless employment increases—it has remained relatively stable with a slight decline in the past year—the further curtailment of governmental aid will add to social problems.

He added parenthetically that two more severe winters in America would bring about "unsuspected overturns in present attitudes toward governmental aid."

The system of private aid is merely an indirect way of relieving the Government from collecting and disbursing a dole, he said, whatever the means used. No modern state is "going to sit by and watch idle workers starve."

At his final round table yesterday, Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard University stated that international control of raw materials has broken down in almost every case, because it failed to eliminate the high-cost producers.

Williams College campus and the village street appeared singularly deserted today in the lull between close of the Institute and arrival next month of "the boys."

JELLYFISH INVADE BEACHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 26—Jellyfish, literlly by the millions, have been crowding close to the shore here and at numerous other bathing beaches along the Long Island coast line.

RICH RICHARD says:—
When there's a will to save there's a way to succeed.
For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his Almanack
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well into the nap and see if your rugs are thoroughly cleansed and properly sized.
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OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

NEW CITY HALL IS ENVISAGED BY MAYOR CURLEY

Young's Hotel Building Found Suitable for Temporary Use

Studies relative to the construction of a new Boston City Hall are now in progress although no immediate action is contemplated, Mayor James M. Curley said today.

Mr. Edward W. Roemer, building commissioner, and Mr. Louis K. Rourke, superintendent of schoolhouse construction, have been assigned to ascertain the possible savings to the city by the substitution of rental expenses for new quarters that will be the city's own as well as the general cost involved in such a project.

A study has already been made by Mr. Roemer of accommodations in the old Young's Hotel building as a temporary home for the departments of the present city hall, which would be demolished to make place for a structure on the present site were the project to be undertaken. The accommodations are ample was the finding.

Mayor Curley declared such a project might have considerable value as a relief measure. He alluded to the fact that the present city hall was built on the margin of retreating hard times and indicated that he sees no reason why the present slump should not yield to Boston another city hall. Likewise he implied that there are advantages in initiating such a project at the present period of low prices.

Simultaneously with the announcement that a new city hall is in contemplation comes the statement that the former Young's Hotel has been purchased by Mr. W. J. MacDonald, Mr. Max Schoolman and Mr. Bernard Goldfine from the Fifty Associates. Some additional credence is given the possibility of a city hall because of this information. It is felt that the real estate men acquired the property in anticipation of rentals from the city which may house its departments there during the construction of the new building.

This purchase is a part of one of the largest real estate deals to take place in Boston in the last three years. More than $4,000,000 is involved in the transaction which includes in addition to the old hotel property the purchase by the same men of the Province Building on Washington Street.

Captain Is Rescued After 115-Day Drift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., Aug. 26 —A real sea story, as dramatic as any ever spun in a fo'castle, was told by Capt. Paul A. Riggs, when he was rescued off Point Buchon, near here, recently.

He had left Dutch Harbor, Alaska, nearly four months before, in a 37-foot fishing smack, Novi, bound for a near-by port. A storm came up, the engine was disabled and the rudder and mast broken. For 115 days his sloop floated helplessly on the Pacific. At one time, Captain Riggs estimated, he was within 900 miles of Honolulu. He had a large store of provisions, and it rained, so he caught water in a canvas.

He drifted through two ship lanes and saw several ocean liners but his sturdy little sloop attracted no attention. Captain Riggs spent a lot of his time reading. He had several novels on board but he concentrated on the Bible, reading it through twice. At other times he played his banjo and sang. And he knit two sweaters. He was saved just after his provisions gave out.

Hitlerites Seek Votes of Women

(Continued from Page 1)

the soldier, the public administrator and the politician."

Politics thus becomes a business for gentlemen. For the women, the highest ideal is that of motherhood. This is repeatedly emphasized in Fascist pronouncements.

As Herr Hitler explains in his autobiography, "My Fight," the National Socialist movement is committed to "lift marriage out of continuous violation of race."

Compulsory Labor Service

Upon the position which women may occupy in the "compulsory labor service" planned by the Fascists for the day when they attain power, Herr Constantin Hierl, the National Socialist expert on this subject, has made one of the few statements available.

The labor service would involve conscription for one- or two-year periods in which all able-bodied men would work for the state just as they trained for the army under the Hohenzollern régime.

"For the time being," Herr Hierl declared in a recent speech, "the National Socialists do not insist on a compulsory service for women. Such services would train the young girls in household duties, garden work and so forth, and teach them their responsibilities toward the nation."

The nearest approach to a definite outline of what these responsibilities may be is indicated in the Fascist interpretation of their program issued for the last election.

Definition of Duties

"By nature and destiny," it reads, "woman is the partner for life of man. Thereby, however, both are not only life comrades, but also work comrades. As the economic development of the centuries changed the sphere of work of man, it logically also changed the sphere of action of woman.

"Over the compulsion of joint work stands the duty for man and woman to preserve mankind itself. In this noblest mission of the sexes are also based their special capacities, which Providence in its eternal wisdom gave to both as unalterable. It is therefore the highest task to render the formation of the family possible to both partners and comrades in work. Its complete destruction would mean the end of higher manhood.

"Wide as may be the field of action of the woman, the last goal of a really organic and logical development must always rest in the formation of the family. It is the smallest but most valuable unit in the erection of the entire state structure. Work honors the woman as well as the man. But the child ennobles the mother."

Legion Centers Drive on Adoption Of Shorter Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—American Legion posts in 3300 cities and communities are pushing toward the organization's second objective in the "war against depression," the adoption by industry generally of the shorter or flexible working week as a means for spreading employment, says Mr. Mark T. McKee, executive director of the Legion's national employment commission.

Among industrial leaders forming the organization's industrial advisory council are listed Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, automobile manufacturer; Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors; Mr. Paul Shoupe, vice-chairman of Southern Pacific Railway; Mr. George M. Moffett, president of Corn Products Refining Company, and Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Its labor advisory council is headed by Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and includes the presidents or secretaries of the largest labor unions of the United States.

"There is no doubt in our minds," Mr. McKee said, "that the shorter or flexible week is both practical and valuable. It has been adopted by 600 manufacturers and they are finding it an efficient as well as a powerful means for solving the unemployment situation. Statistics of the American Federation of Labor prove that the great mass of the unemployed would be absorbed into those industries now in operation should the work be properly spread through adoption generally of the flexible week."

Douglas Fir Forest Set Aside for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 26—Ten thousand acres of Douglas fir timberland within the Columbia national forest have been set aside for research and demonstration purposes, by order of Mr. R. Y. Stuart, chief forester of the United States forest service.

The area designated lies near the geographic center of a broad belt of Douglas fir land that extends north into Canada and south into California on the west slope of the Cascade range. It will be known as the Wind River experimental forest and will serve as a field laboratory and proving ground for the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station, according to Mr. Thornton T. Mungor, director.

The area, located in the Wind River watershed 10 miles north of Carson, Wash., includes 4500 acres of typical old growth, virgin timber, 3500 acres of young growth now 90 years old, and 2000 acres of old burn in varying degrees of fire kill and restocking, part of which has been reforested by planting. Of the old growth area 1200 acres will be set aside as a natural area to be kept in its virgin state for educational and scientific purposes.

American Signs British Film Pact

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP)—In celebration of an international alliance in the film industry, British and American actors and executives Wednesday exchanged greetings between Hollywood, Washington, D. C., and London in a telephonic hookup originating in Miss Mary Pickford's bungalow at United Artists Studio.

The hookup was arranged to complete announcement of the signing of a three-year contract by Mr. Joseph M. Schenck of United Artists with the British and Dominions Corporation. United Artists will distribute all the foreign group's pictures in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and India and suitable pictures in America.

Mr. Schenck, in Washington, acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. Hubert T. Marsh, managing director of the British concern, acted in similar capacity at a banquet in London where voices of the Hollywood stars were heard through an amplifier.

Miss Mary Pickford, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, Mr. Ronald Colman, Mr. Al Jolson and Mr. Eddie Cantor exchanged greetings with British speakers.

Bankers' Report Shows Sources Of Buying Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — Savings deposits in the United States total slightly less than $28,250,000,000, according to the latest estimate of the American Bankers Association, showing that a large share of America's buying power lies in banks.

Postal savings accounts of the Post Office Department shows more than $800,000,000 deposited and growing at the rate of around $50,000,000 each month. Acceleration is said to come mainly from persons willing to sacrifice a higher interest for safety.

Agricultural interests offer another source of buying power. Returns from the five principal crop areas this year are estimated in excess of $2,000,000,000 distributed as follows: corn $800,000,000; hay $545,000,000; cotton $310,000,000; wheat $240,000,000, and oats $220,000,000.

Still another source of buying power is represented by security holders. Reliable private estimates indicate that security owners have increased approximately 20 per cent during the last two years and while this does not represent wholly additional purchasing power, it does suggest that the buying field is spread over a wider area.

AlaskaPolarStation Seeks Radio Data

While thousands of interested men, women and children are gathering on Aug. 31 to view an eclipse of the sun lasting but a short time, a number of natural scientists from nearly 40 countries are busily engaged in making observations of atmospheric conditions to cover a period of about 13 months, or what is being termed a "polar year." This "year," which began Aug. 1 will end on Aug. 31, 1933. It is the second one in the history of astronomical science.

Although observations made during the first polar year, from 1882 to 1883, were confined to polar regions, those made this year will be worldwide. For out of more than 100 observation stations which will be used, approximately one-half of them will be in the temperate or torrid zones. One which will be of considerable importance to natural scientists is the College-Fairbanks station in Alaska, Lieut. K. T. Adams in charge of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in Boston has announced.

From this station, efforts will be made to gather data having a bearing on development of radio communication through the study of the Kennelly - Heaviside Layer. Other work to be accomplished at the station will be map making as a result of information about the earth's magnetism, establishment of new airway routes and a study of the aurora borealis as an aid to weather forecasting.

Toronto's Annual Invitation to the World

Courtesy of the Canadian National Exhibition to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY PARTS OF EMPIRE REPRESENTED IN DISPLAYS

View Shows the Plaza and Gooderham Fountain With Graphic Arts and Photography Building in Background.

Canadian National Exhibition Typifies Empire Achievements

Production of 'The Triumph' at Toronto Takes 1500 Performers—Educational Displays Important—Annual Marathon Swim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 26—The Canadian National Exhibition here has this year been designed to reflect the accomplishments of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

An imperial note is to predominate throughout the exhibition and in the outdoor entertainments which will be a feature of the show. For weeks the delegates to the conference from the far-flung parts of the British Empire have discussed trade relationship. They have attempted to solve the economic problems of the British family of nations.

This fifty-fourth annual exhibition will show in concrete form, by displays from many parts of the Empire, what the delegates to the conference have been talking about. It will constitute a semiofficial link with the conference.

Opened by Canadian Premier

Delegates to the conference who have remained after its adjournment are to visit the exhibition, which is being officially opened today by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett. This will be Mr. Bennett's first public appearance since the conference. Here at the Canadian National Exhibition it is possible to learn all one wants to know about Lancashire cotton or about many other Empire products.

The British exhibits this year are bigger than ever before. A separate national Scottish display will appear for the first time.

A first national handicraft show, another new feature, largely French-Canadian, will present a review of native arts, with textiles, homespuns, wood-carvings, pottery and many other distinctly Canadian articles. A display of pottery and wood-carving of the Indians of British Columbia is included in this exhibit.

The C. N. E. has for years been used by educationalists, many of whom realize that a few hours spent by the student among the exhibits is better than days in the classroom. Children's Day has always been one of the big days at the fair.

Pageant Depicts Empire

The Empire idea is to be carried out not only in the exhibits but in the pageant. This year's spectacle of Empire, requiring the services of 1500 performers, is entitled "The Triumph." Troops of the Indian Empire will rub shoulders with British guardsmen, Anzacs and Canuck in the spectacle.

"The Wedding Feast" from Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" will be rendered by the exhibition chorus of 2000 voices under Dr. H. A. Fricker. Chief Os-Ke-Non-Ton, Lake of Bays Indian baritone, who has sung one of the rôles with success in London productions, is to aid in the production here, which will consist of choral music and not a rendering of the opera itself.

Canadian and American art is on display in the two art galleries. It is in the main modern.

Map Illustrates Resources

Shown two years ago at the World Poultry Congress in London, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the 100-foot diorama will give exhibition visitors something new in informative exhibits. This scenic display in the form of a relief map, is intended to illustrate the resources of Canada and the service of the experimental farms of the country in aiding their development. High relief illustrations of principal cities and producing areas of the Dominion are shown, between the two oceans.

More than 3000 distinct pieces, hand painted, contribute the foreground of the display. Wheat-growing sectors, areas of mixed farming, dairying, lumbering, mining, water power, fishing; and many other industries of the country are depicted.

Rising from concealed openings, three platforms will reveal in miniature the work originated by the experimental farms. The work of the cereal division, including the perfecting of Marquis, Garnet and Reward wheat, is to be displayed on the first platform. The melba apple, Banting corn, early types of tomato, a new egg-plant—each originated by the horticultural division—will appear on the second. Such services established by the experimental farms as seed potato certification, will be shown on the third platform.

Archery and Swimming

Archery is returning as a sport, hence there will be an archery competition. More than 5000 birds have been collected for pigeon racing.

In the annual marathon swim, the Empire and international is again apparent in the growing number of entrants from sister Dominions and other countries. The entire course of the swim has been re-routed so that the contestants are at all times inside the breakwater and do not swim more than a mile in any direction. The retaining wall along the exhibition water front has been built out so that its water edge is now several feet farther out than the old sidewalk. Behind the new walk, the ground has been banked to allow upward of 50,000 to watch the swims near the edge of the lake.

Mr. Kaye Don, famous British racing driver, is to try to break the motorboat record off the water front of the exhibition. He is to make the attempt in Miss England III, Lord Wakefield's replacement of the boat wrecked last year at Detroit.

'Parting of the Ways' Faces Geneva League

(Continued from Page 1)

at the expense of the prestige of the League would be still more dangerous.

As for Germany, it is suggested that the failure of the Disarmament Conference would be the signal for the repudiation of the military section of the Versailles Treaty and the denunciation of the League. The French are not yet prepared to accept the situation which would put Germany on a military equality with them. Yet the prospect of an open rupture is regarded with even greater apprehension. At present the consequences in either case are viewed as disastrous.

Italy, too, has manifested its impatience. The declarations of Gen. Italo Balbo cannot be passed over lightly. Not only did he fulminate against "insincerity" and "hypocrisy," but he conveyed, in unmistakable terms, the intimation—almost an ultimatum—that in certain eventualities Italy would make for the exit.

This was followed by a typical Mussolinian pronouncement against the whole notion of abolishing war. It is explained that the Duce by no means meant that Italy desires war—on the contrary Italy desires peace—but according to the Fascist conception warfare cannot be eliminated by pacts and debates in which the parties are protecting their own military status rather than seeking in common the goal of disarmament.

Therefore if the Hitlerian views prevail, and Germany separates itself from the League, it is quite possible that Italy will associate itself with such a gesture—and, as General Balbo declared, would not be alone.

So far as the European countries are concerned, it is in the highest interest of the League—and may indeed determine the fate of the League—that there should be a genuine measure of disarmament which, theoretically at any rate, would place France, Germany and Italy on an equal military footing.

It is to be trusted that the members of the League, and those other countries which have joined themselves to the League for disarmament purposes, will realize that while there may be inconveniences in the concession of military equality on a lower scale, the refusal of such equality would be still more inconvenient. For a refusal would conceivably break up the League without thereby preventing the assumption of equality, and the real safeguards of European peace, which France values greatly, would be shattered.

The best way then of meeting the menace is to proceed fearlessly to the adoption of measures of sincere disarmament. The fulfillment by the League of its functions is the best guarantee of the League's continuance, and the most effective reply to threats of resignation.

LOWER CRANBERRY CROP IS ESTIMATED

WAREHAM, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—A decrease of more than 16 per cent in the nation's cranberry crop compared with last year was forecast today by Mr. C. B. Stevens, state agricultural statistician, who attended the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Association.

Mr. Stevens estimated the 1932 crop at 541,000 barrels, compared with 651,000 last year and 585,600 for the five-year average. The crop is expected to be the lightest since 1927, when 496,000 barrels were harvested. All officers and directors of the association were reëlected.

CLARK FILLS IN FOR JOSLIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—A secretary to former President Coolidge, Mr. E. T. Clark, Wednesday took over a desk in the White House as one of President Hoover's secretaries. Mr. Clark took over the desk of Mr. Theodore Joslin, secretary in charge of press relations who is now on vacation. He will keep that desk until Mr. Joslin returns next month.

Grocers Today Have No Time For Gossip With Small Boys

Little Lord Fauntleroy Would Quickly Learn What the Chain Stores Have Taught: That Business Must Be Snappy and Efficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 26 —Should young Lord Fauntleroy wander into the grocery store of his old friend, Silas Hobbs today, expecting to perch on a flour barrel for a friendly chat, he would find himself in strangely unfamiliar surroundings.

The indulgent Mr. Hobbs, with his fund of stories and philosophical observations and with hours of time to spend in the company of his young lordship, has disappeared. In his place, a clerk with a brisk manner and a vast fund of information about stocks and customers, presides. Instead of the former haphazard arrangement of goods, there are attractive displays on tables and shelves, systematically marked with price tags.

If Lord Fauntleroy's curiosity led him to investigate the coming of the new order, he would find that two things were chiefly responsible —mass production and the housekeeper's natural flare for economy. The chain store—outlet for the mass producer with its systematized efficiency methods made the first dent in Mr. Hobb's complacency. Ever since the housewives of the nation found they could get better service and cheaper goods from the chains than they could from the old-fashioned corner grocer, the changes have been under way.

As a result, the Independent Grocers' Alliance, organized here in 1926, opened its seventh year recently with 11,000 members and more than 60 supply depots in 41 states, doing an annual business of $650,000,000.

The alliance is the independent grocer's answer to the challenge of the chain-store system. It is an association of independent grocers who pool their buying to obtain prices which will enable them to compete with chain stores. It was founded upon the idea that the small business man must band himself with his colleagues and adopt big business methods in order to meet competition successfully. In addition to group buying, the independents saw that they must adopt the chains' policies of proper store arrangement, display, advertising, merchandising, salesmanship, routine cleanliness and improved accounting.

Several organizations of independent grocers are admittedly patterned after the chains as far as business methods and bases are concerned. They operate on the same theory that the larger the scale of business the lower the figures on the price tags.

Mr. J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance of America, was never a grocer. But his grasp of accounting and his knowledge of retailing, jobbing and manufacturing, acquired by studying the books of persons in the food business, have made him the driving power behind the alliance ever since it was formed.

"The small individual business, single-handed, can no longer compete successfully with the big powerful organizations," Mr. Grimes said in discussing the problems that the independent grocer must cope with.

"A great number have been reluctant to admit this. Many wholesalers and retailers have felt that these conditions were only temporary—that sooner or later they would change and the old order would be established and they would be able to go on in the same old manner. These either suffer to such an extent that their businesses fail, or they finally agree to change their methods of doing business to conform with the new standards."

Having proved their theory that large scale business meant lower prices to the consumer, the independents turned their attention to the educational side of their activities. The alliance established a bureau for analysis of the grocery business. Out of this grew the uniform store arrangement plan, advice to the proprietor about personal appearance and manner, more efficient methods of accounting, effective advertising and agreement on credit.

As to the success of the alliance, its sponsors are satisfied to let the records speak for themselves. There are more than 400,000 independently operated groceries in the United States today, as compared with 60,000 chain groceries, they say. While the annual volume of business of the chains averages $50,000 per store, the independents can more than match them with a volume in excess of $70,000 a store, they hold.

The alliance believes it has given the corner grocer some of the tools which his efficient competitor, the chain store manager, has had placed in his hands by his employers. It has taught not only the retailer but the jobber as well, new methods of doing business.

And so the movement is going on. If there is no place at the corner grocery where Lord Fauntleroy can perch himself for an afternoon's chat nowadays, it is probably just as well. Mr. Hobbs, or his successor, is too busy to chat, anyway.

PALESTINE TO SEND EXHIBIT TO TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — An exhibit from Palestine will be on display at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. This exhibit has already been prepared by the Jewish women of Canada, who will show filigree jewelry, metal work, weaving and embroideries. Some articles are from the Bezalel School, where national arts and crafts are taught. The embroideries made by the women under the Shani organizations in Palestine will also be on display.

Mezzuzahs, or tokens hung on the doorposts of homes, will prove interesting to people of that faith. The articles may be bought, and the proceeds are to be used for educational and welfare work among women and children in Palestine. The Canadian Hadassah helps to support the Agricultural School for Girls at Nahalal.

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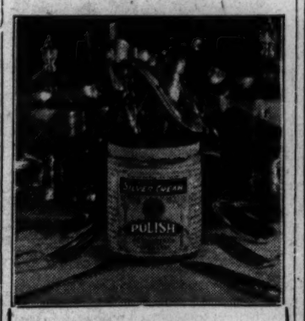

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MANY CHILDREN GET OUTING AT BOXFORD CAMP

North Bennet Street Industrial School Relieves Crowded Boston Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOXFORD, Mass. — Boys, girls and their mothers from the tenament-choked North End of Boston are getting a real taste of country life at the North Bennet Street Industrial School's summer vacation camp here. Birds, instead of the hawker's cry, awaken them in the morning. And they go to sleep with the whippoorwill's call and the cricket's chirp.

Each summer, the camp gives two weeks' or more vacation to deserving families in that section of Boston where it is estimated 10,000 people live within a few blocks of one another. During June and July, more than 50 boys and girls are taken care of every two weeks. In August and part of September as many mothers of the children as possible also are entertained for a very small charge. Recently, the camp had as a guest a woman of the North End who had not been out of that district in 12 years.

More Than 10 Years

The Boxford county playground for the mothers and the children has been conducted for more than 10 years by the North Bennet Street Industrial School. It is more like a farm than it is a camp. The main house is an historic mansion of early New England architecture. A rambling white fence fronts the terraced lawn and a sturdy stone wall runs into the woods where the fence leaves off.

A large tract of wooded land goes with the camp. Nearly every kind of a native tree can be found on the plot that backs to Four Mile Pond, where the boys and girls spend many cool hours. Additions this year to the camp make it one of the most modern camps of its kind in Massachusetts. Two cement piers have been built on the shores of the pond, which is also to be graded with new sand. Instructors are at all times with the boys and girls at swimming periods.

Annexed to the main building is a rustic dining room. Two large sleeping dormitories, a playground under the trees with swings, sand boxes, teeter boards, and parallel bars, a dormitory for woodcraft and other instruction, and a tennis court make up the rest of the camp. Wire for the court was given by the City of Boston Park Department, and they are also supplying tennis racquets and balls.

Trains for Citizenship

Not only is the camp giving the North End children a vacation from the hot and littered streets, but it is training them to become better citizens. They are taught many crafts during the short period they are at the "country estate" of the school. A surprising amount of cooperation is shown by all who attend.

Associated with the Boxford vacation camp is the North Bennet Street School's free summer kindergarten and day-outings. The little folk of the North End are entertained daily in the cool air kindergarten and roof play-garden of the school. They are served a lunch of crackers and milk each day and three times a week they are taken on outings to the seashore or mountains.

At the present time, the school is able to take care of only half of the applicants for the Boxford Camp and the summer kindergarten service. The school is endeavoring to secure more funds so that there will not be any curtailment of their summer recreation work in the crowded sections of Boston.

Directors of the school point out that $3 will keep one child cool and happy for six weeks in the kindergarten, while twice that amount will give a little girl or boy a week's holiday at the Boxford Vacation Camp. Eleven dollars will provide a vacation in the country for a mother and her child.

From Crowded Tenements to Green Grass and Fresh Air

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BIT OF BOSTON'S NORTH END AND THE BOXFORD SUMMER CAMP

Summer Time as Seen in a Congested Tenement House District and at the North Bennet Street Industrial School Institution in the Country.

Cut in Work Hours, Job Spreading Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

district banking and industrial committees, to confer together and with the officials of the government agencies which are engaged in the problems of the depression. The purpose of the conference is to better organize private initiative and to coördinate it with governmental activities so as to further aid in the progress of recovery of business, agriculture and employment. The committees of the different Federal Reserve districts were created some time since and have already been of great service in the solution of many local problems.

Many constructive projects have been advanced by them. We wish to expand the ideas and solutions developed in the different districts over other areas where they may be adaptable, to coördinate private and governmental agencies, to initiate steps for organization of groups to undertake special and immediate problems in credit, in industry, in agriculture and in employment as they arise in the different districts. In other words, this is a meeting not to pass resolutions on economic questions but to give you the opportunity to organize for action. It is not proposed that you shall have authority from the Government but that you should join in stimulation of organized private initiative of America.

The reason for calling this conference at this particular moment is that we are convinced that we have overcome the major financial crisis—a crisis in severity unparalleled in the history of the world—and that with its relaxation confidence and hope have reappeared in the world. We are now able to take further steps in solution of the industrial and agricultural problems with which we are still confronted.

To have overcome this stupendous crisis is not alone a tribute to the courage of the American people but a proof of our resources. A moment in review of the magnitude of the forces we have overcome should strengthen our confidence for the future and the steps we now propose.

Recuperation Evidence

You will recollect that after a year of world-wide depression we came into the first quarter of 1931 with strong evidences of our recuperation. During these early months of 1931 the failure of banks decreased by 70 per cent from the previous quarter. The hoarding of currency practically disappeared. The signs of resumption of industrial activity and employment gave us the right to hope that the country was righting itself. Then there came to us a concentration of catastrophes from abroad such as we have not experienced in the whole of our economic history. The economic and political demoralization in foreign countries, weakened by the great war and the the treaties, together with the general depression itself, loosened a host of new forces of destruction.

The first evidence of the impending financial collapse abroad was the difficulties of the largest bank of Vienna in April a year ago. In rapid succession were the difficulties of the national banks of Austria, of Yugoslavia, and finally of the Reichsbank, in the month of May. The general panic began in Germany in June and finally culminated in drastic governmental decrees suspending exchanges, closing of all banks, and accompanied by the failure of important institutions. Similar suspensions took place in other important areas in central Europe.

The difficulties were further increased by the revolution in Spain and revolutions in Peru and other South American countries, the latter adding many further defaults upon foreign obligations. On the 1st of August evidence of distress in the Bank of England was indicated by heavy borrowing from abroad, further emphasized at the end of August by the large foreign loans by the British Government in an effort to protect exchanges. But the strain proved too great, and the gold standard was abandoned by England at the end of September, followed in October and November by similar action in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Australia, India and Egypt, with restrictions upon exchange in many other countries, which equally disrupted international payments and foreign trade.

Conflict in East

In September the conflict in the Far East began, and was followed by the suspension of the gold standard in Japan in December and the disturbing military operations of last winter. During the early months of this year we witnessed more revolutions in smaller countries and further defaults upon their obligations.

In even normal times any one of these many shocks to economic stability would have seriously impaired our economic life and created falls of prices and unemployment. The effects upon us of each of these invasions were instantaneous. American securities held abroad were dumped upon our markets. The prices of our stocks and bonds and commodities were continuously undermined. Huge foreign deposits in our banks were frantically withdrawn. Our own borrowers on commodities and on securities were called upon for more margins. The necessity of meeting these drains brought pressure on every borrower in America, whether it be a bank or bank's customer, a manufacturer or a farmer, a home owner or a merchant.

Paralyzing fears spread into every quarter of our country. These fears added fuel to the fire through nation-wide hoardings of currency. This hoarding increased to $70,000,000 a week at the time of the German collapse, but stopped temporarily with the German moratorium, but rose to $150,000,000 a week after the failure in England. The demand for goods slacked over the whole world and agricultural prices gave way entirely. Unavoidable delays and difficulties in legislative action added to the fears and apprehensions of our people.

As we look back over the depression now we find over $24,400,000,000 was withdrawn from us by foreign nations and their citizens, and a total of $1,600,000,000 of currency was at one time withdrawn by our own citizens from our own banks. You know and I know that this foreign exchange, the gold shipped abroad, the currency and gold hoarded in our own country, is taken from the base of the inverted pyramid of our credit structure and translates itself into a strangulation of the volume of credit from two to ten times even these huge amounts. Let no man believe that these are questions which are of interest solely to big Business. They are the origins of millions of human tragedies of losses, unemployment and distress.

Constant Defense

The whole of this 18 months has been a period of constant defense and counter attack against these invading forces. The German moratorium, the German stand-still agreement, the advances of our banks to the national banks of foreign countries, the creation of the National Credit Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the increased powers to the Federal Reserve System, the balancing of the budget, the financial aids to the Farm Loan banks, and, above all, the unity and courage of our people, represent our incessant action in defense and counter attack.

Today that picture has greatly changed. We can look with assurance upon the cessation of foreign withdrawals from our country simply because they have substantially removed their holdings and we have successfully accommodated ourselves to it. Our strength has proved equal to the shock, although with many casualties. Confidence is returning. A return flow of gold from abroad has begun. Europeans are again investing in our markets.

With the large prevention of bank failures and with relief from foreign pressure and its constantly renewed fears, the domestic hoarding of currency has ceased and is now returning at the rate of nearly $20,000,000 a week. The demands for banking assistance from the Reconstruction Corporation have diminished by $170,000,000 from the previous month. That our financial foundations are unimpaired is indicated by the fact that measured in amount of their trusts, 98 per cent of our banking and fiduciary obligations to the public are intact. Seventy million insurance policies and 25,000,000 depositors have been saved from jeopardy.

Other Countries Not Idle

It is not alone our country that is making a successful fight for the return of stability. Foreign countries have not been idle in placing their own houses in order. The Lausanne agreement has contributed to return of confidence. But while we thus see growing improvement in the financial sector, we must continue the battle upon the industrial and agricultural fronts.

There is, however, a new setting of the depression, which offers opportunity through this confidence to set up machinery for widerspread coöperation of private forces and to coördinate them with our government agencies for aid and action in industrial and agricultural fields.

Definite projects will be laid before you affecting the better distribution of credit, of employment and commodities. What I wish is that banking and industry and business generally should in this new setting assume further initiative and responsibility; and they should coöperate with agriculture and labor and the government agencies to organize and develop every possible avenue of coördinated effort on the economic front.

Your committees have in different districts already made positive contributions; these tried methods need spread and more definite national organization; they need coördination with our governmental programs. You can assist to make that great program more effective. In so doing you will bring hope and added security to every farmhouse and every cottage door.

Organize For Action

It is not proposed to engage in artificialities. Nor is it proposed that you attempt to settle here in a day great economic problems of the future. It is simply proposed that you organize for action in the problems immediately before us. Great future problems will occur to you as they are in the minds of all of us. You will, no doubt, seek the coöperation of national groups of business, agriculture and labor to put such questions on the road to investigation and consideration.

I should like to suggest to you some general directions of thought.

We have a powerful governmental program in action for aid to recovery formulated and organized upon a non-partisan basis. I am in hopes you will familiarize yourselves with its possibilities so as to coördinate your activities with it.

We need a better distribution of credit. Credit is available, but in many sections it is flowing inadequately in directions which would stimulate consumption of goods and employment. It needs resolution to use our banking and governmental resources and coördination to make them effective.

There can be no question that there are in certain sections large numbers of businesses, particularly small business, which have been unable to find the credit facilities to buy raw material and to employ labor on goods which they can sell. There are difficulties in livestock and farm credits. There are foreclosures of home and farm mortgages because of inability to secure renewals. Yet credit is available if it be properly directed.

In the furtherance of business recovery it is clearly necessary that there be coördination of effort in hastening the return of unemployed to employment in their natural industries. It is doubtful whether any action we could take at this time would so greatly accelerate our progress, serve the welfare of our unemployed millions, or so quickly give us as a nation the benefit of widespread spending power as further spread of equitable plans of sharing the available work.

Shorter Hours

As a matter of national policy, the shortening of hours is necessary not alone to meet the need of the moment, but it may be necessary to take up the slack in the future from the vast and sudden advance in labor-saving devices. As the result of conferences similar to this nearly three years ago many industries realigned their operations by shorter hours to retain hundreds of thousands of workers who would otherwise have been dismissed. Nevertheless the still further spreading of available work in industrial, commercial and service activities, especially with every recovery of employment, would be a vital contribution. Your committee in the twelfth district recently inaugurated a drive for this spread of work. Already it is a great success.

Many methods have been proposed by labor and industrial leaders to systematically shorten hours. While I heartily favor the purpose of these plans, I agree with both the employers and the leaders of labor whom I have consulted that its direction is not properly the function of Government, except as applied to the operation of government service.

Moreover with all the various phases of employment and operation to be met in private business, no general rule can be applied. Results must be achieved through coöperation on the part of employers and employees suited to each locality and industry. I suggest you should consider the effective part which you can play in further forwarding organization to this end.

I do not need to remind you that the distressing problems of agriculture are not alone the problems of the farmer and the Government. Its relief is one of the primary foundations of all progress in our country, and upon it does the progress of your business depend. It is as much your problem as it is the problem of the farmer, and coöperation of your committees with the leaders of agriculture and the agencies which affect their welfare cannot but be helpful.

The other speakers will compass these many questions in detail, and I have but one final word. Now as always recuperation of the country will be the result of the multitude of activities of our citizens and the sustained confidence of our people in its great future. The problem before this conference is not to settle great questions of the future, or to establish artificialities, but rather by practical steps today or organization contribute to make more effective the activities of every agency which can promote the recovery of the nation.

The great war against depression is being fought on many fronts in many parts of the world. One of the most stupendous actions of this great front has been the long battle of the last 18 months to carry our financial structure safely through the world-wide collapse. That battle may be likened to the great battle of Chateau Thierry. That attack on our line has been stopped. But I warn you that the war is not over, we must now reform our forces for the battle of Soissons.

Program of Six Points For Promoting Activities Laid by Secretary Mills

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Six specific endeavors for promoting economic improvement—coördinated by a central committee of business chieftains—were recommended to the Administration's business conference today by Secretary Mills.

He told the assembled banking and industrial committees of the 12 Federal Reserve districts that this program had been presented to their chairmen in yesterday's all-day meeting and believed "worthy of consideration" by the conference.

"We are not setting up an economic council to endeavor to direct the economic policies of the country," the Treasury Secretary assured the gathering.

"We are creating a central organization for the purpose of contact and coöperation to assist in the task to be performed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Reserve Banking System, the home loan banks, the banking and industrial committees and such voluntary groups as may associate themselves with the latter with a view to developing helpful steps looking to gradual economic rehabilitation and more immediately an increase in employment."

The six-point program of business, industrial and agricultural endeavors was outlined by Mr. Mills as follows:

"1. The problem of making available credit affirmatively useful to business;

"2. To increase employment by the railroads and stimulation of industry through expansion of maintenance of equipment and purchase of new equipment in coöperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

"3. Increased employment through the sharing work movement;

"4. The stimulation of the repair and improvement of home movement;

"5. Assistance of home owners with maturing mortgages;

"6. Active coöperation of all banking and industrial committees with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in working out the problems incident to the making of self-liquidating loans for public and semi-public projects, and for slum clearance and housing projects as provided in the Emergency Relief Act; in the aiding of livestock loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and agricultural credit corporations; in assisting the establishment of agricultural credit corporations provided for in the relief act and in facilitating the adequate functioning of the new home loan banks."

Mr. Mills said that since first discussions of a central clearing house organization and a definite plan for business and employment betterment, progress already has been made. He cited as examples establishment of the commodity finance and American securities corporations and the development of a capital-expenditures movement among corporations.

Large Corporations Spread Available Work Among Their Forces

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Large corporations are tackling the problem of spreading available employment among their loyal forces. In some instancnes, the results have been described as unusually effective in preserving the morale and, in many cases, the actual livelihood of the workers.

A shorter working day, a shorter week, a stagger system of labor and vacations without pay—these are some of the several methods by which industry is attempting to cope with the unemployment emergency which, many executives believe, is transitory.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company decided early in the depression to maintain wages at previous levels and was able, in the case of most of its employees, to hold its forces on a five-day-a-week plan.

Practically all employees of the Bell System, including the Western Electric Company, are now working less than full time with a maximum of 40 hours a week. This applies to executives as well as the rank and file of employees.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, whose president, Mr Walter C. Teagle, regards the matter of providing employment as possibly the most important problem before the nation as a whole, has split up its work in such a way that the greatest possible number of names are kept on the pay roll.

The oil company, after two years of experience with the shorter working week, believes that the success of the plan has been proved. It began first by adopting the five-day week at points where, because of sharp falling off of business, wholesale discharge of employees seemed inevitable.

Later it extended the plan to include all workers, even in those places where there was no oversupply of employees. This meant taking on additional men. Last July all domestic companies of the petrol corporation were placed on a five-day week.

The United States Steel Corporation, largest of its kind in the world, also split up the amount of available employment among its thousands of workers. In those cases where the steel organization did not have any means of providing adequate occupations sufficient to keep their employees in a bare living, credit was extended so that food could be bought, rent paid, and necessary clothing purchased. It has spent some $1,200,000 on direct relief of this character.

Until recently, Wall Street has been among the leading unemployment sufferers, and many large investment banking and brokerage offices had cut their staffs to one-quarter their 1929 size. To meet the contingency, the financial district decided to try the so-called "Scotch vacation," whereby employees worked three weeks and took a vacation in the fourth week without pay.

The payless-vacation-week system did much to hold many of the larger staffs together, although it necessarily worked hardships on many employees of the financial sector. Withr the recent stock market upturn, the brokers and bankers were able to return many of their employees to full-time positions.

Suspension Ordered On Loan Foreclosures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Mr. J. W. Pole, comptroller of the currency, has agreed to order every national bank receiver to suspend foreclosure proceedings on home mortgages for the next 60 days.

This was revealed to the national conference of business and industrial commissions meeting here today by Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the new Home Loan Bank Board, who explained that by Oct. 15 the new bank system will be in working order and ready to relieve tension.

"It would be shameful if, with relief in sight so soon, courage and hope should be extinguished by taking away homes and life savings," Mr. Fort declared. He urged the 250 business leaders at the conference to see that receivers generally grant this 60 days' respite, and that other leaders do likewise. The action of the comptroller-general was promised at the request of the Home Loan Bank board. A similar step will be asked of every state supervising authority, Mr. Fort said.

HOLIDAY IN ITALY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A party of 165 children of Italian parents living in Great Britain have been given a free month's holiday in Italy. The local Fascist organization selected the children, giving preference to those most needing holidays.

More Than 500,000 Relics Of American Indian Housed

Collection Believed to Represent Every Known Tribe Rests in Westfield (N. J.) Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25—A collection of Indian relics, believed to include items representative of every tribe known to history and valued at more than $500,000, is housed in a former bank building here to which have been added two floors to accommodate the great number of items, which number well over 500,000.

The collection is owned by Col. Leigh M. Pearsall of Westfield, who has devoted 32 years to his hobby. It is believed that he has assembled the largest private collection of Indian relics in the world. He has searched for them all over the Western Hemisphere, and at auctions he has successfully outbid the curator of the Museum of the American Indian in New York, and has acquired collections and odd pieces long sought by the Smithsonian Institution.

Among the many famous collections Mr. Pearsall has purchased are the Bierbower, Van Rensalear and Pennypacker collections, the latter once owned by the former Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Starin collection by the late owner of Glen Island, N. Y.

In the vault of the building Mr. Pearsall keeps the largest known collection of jadeite carvings, glittering ornaments of silver studded with turquoise, the handicraft of the Navajo Indians; priceless pottery and other precious things.

On the upper two floors there is a collection of 420,000 arrowheads, 3200 bird and fish points, most of them made with precious stones; more than 20 totem poles, innumerable rugs, baskets, domestic implements and wearing apparel, all showing signs of use among the tribes.

Mr. Pearsall's library contains many volumes on the American Indian, some of them dating back to 1778.

Parts of the collections are often lent to museums for exhibition purposes. The Newark Museum, the State Museum at Trenton, the Newark Public Library, and various colleges have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Colonel Pearsall is a member of the Union County Regional Planning Commission, and has been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange since 1902.

Derby Fliers Start For Indianapolis

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 26 (AP)—The first plane in the East St. Louis-Indianapolis leg of the cross-country air derby left today after an overnight stop here en route to the national air races at Cleveland, Ohio.

The race to Cleveland is being participated in by both the eastern and western wings of the derby, members of the two divisions having joined forces at Bartlesville, Okla., Wednesday night.

Mr. Eldon Cessna of Wichita, Kan., was first of the western contingent to arrive here yesterday afternoon from Jefferson City, Mo., while Mr. Chappy Lenox of New Haven, Conn., was first for the eastern division.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP) — Failure of the manufacturers and pilots to get their airplanes here for the scheduled take-off tomorrow morning for the annual cross country speed dash to Cleveland caused national air race officials to postpone the start until 3 a. m., Monday.

Mr. C. F. Lienesch, local director of the speed classic who made the announcement of the postponement, also said the starting time may be changed again in event unfavorable flying weather is forecast for Monday morning.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX MEETING SCHEDULED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26—Mr. Edgar C. Hirst, secretary of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, announces a hearing in the State Senate Chamber Sept. 13 for representatives of corporations liable to assessment under the utilities franchise statute. This tax was collected in part, only, for 1931, and the current year will be the first full period since the law was enacted.

Determination of the value of franchises is made a duty of the State Tax Commission, which is required to consider "as evidence of value" earnings available for common stock dividends, undivided profits or surplus, and the value of all assets, not including the franchise. Deductions may be made for outstanding preferred stock and other indebtedness and the commission is required to take into consideration the fair average market value of outstanding securities.

BRIDGEPORT CONCERNS BUSY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 26—Bridgeport Belting Company reports sales now running better than 50 per cent of record volume. H. & L. Toulson Company, a branch of Clifton Yarn Mills of Clifton Heights, Penna., is recalling 300 employees.

Famous Piatti Bow Given To Owner of Amati Cello

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26—Mr. Willem Willeke, cellist and conductor, was honored with the gift of a bow that once belonged to the celebrated cellist, Piatti, at a dinner last night celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Willeke's coming to this country. Piatti, who won fame in the middle of the last century, owned the Amati cello, now the property of Mr. Willeke. The cello was made in the seventeenth century.

Mr. Willeke came to this country from Holland at the suggestion of Mr. Frank Kneisel. Congratulations were read from Mr. Walter Damrosch, Mr. Richard Aldrich, and others. Mr. Albert Spalding, violinist, and Mr. Willeke played a double concerto by Brahms.

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Steering Amid 500 Icebergs In Greenland Fjord Keeps Motorboat Helmsman Busy

Spectacle of Glacier 'Calving' Brings Novelty in Color and Noise—Buried Eskimo Huts Reveal New Arctic Treasures

The penetration of an exploring party, headed by a woman and including three other women, into untrodden regions far up the east coast of Greenland is of timely interest in view of the Danish-Norwegian case now before the World Court, arising out of Norway's official occupation of a stretch of Greenland's east coast in July, 1931. The following graphic account of unique experiences in the Eskimo country on the trip by one of the women members of the expedition is the fifth of a series of six specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By WINIFRED MACINTOSH MENZIES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although we had seen icebergs from the time we first sighted the ice barrier in the Greenland Sea, their enchantment seemed only to grow as they displayed fresh marvels of color and form.

I believe the climax was reached as we explored Hjerulf's Fjord, the most westerly and furthest inland branch of Kejsar Franz Josef Fjord, and not far from the magnificent Nordenskiold's Glacier. During a two hours' ride by motor launch in this fjord we counted 525 icebergs, of every shape and color and nearly all of great size—great cathedrals, blue grottos, huge mushrooms, tree forms and ranges of crags resting on water the color of transparent turquoise.

Immobile, yet full of power
No one knows your time or hour.

Are you green or are you blue
Of turquoise or emerald hue?

Whether owing to the heat of the sun, the current or the tide, they give out extraordinary noises—a sharp crack, a threatening rumble or roar, or a swish like rain followed by motion. They may topple over quickly—a great crash following—or they may careen slowly until their crest touches the water then slowly right themselves, continuing their see-saw until equilibrium is again reached. I watched an especially graceful one—bowing low with great dignity three times and then standing erect like a grande dame.

Icebergs "Turn Turtle"

When they turn completely over, their bottoms, which have probably been imbedded in the mud and are incrusted with earth, sticks, stones and every sort of débris, look as derelict as the bottom of some barnacled old upturned ship.

We often sailed as close to them as was comfortable, gazing at their marvelously varied fronts—now a row of fluted columns, now a jagged series of crags, now smoothly rounded portals leading into an aquamarine-tinted cave, in and out of which the white gulls were flying.

The sounds that the glaciers produce are, if possible, more extraordinary than those made by their offspring, the icebergs. As I sat on the soft turf within earshot of all the weird noises from the great unexplored Waltershausen Glacier at the head of Nordfjorden, I wished that a great composer might weave these sounds into a great "Glacieren Symphonie."

A Brood of Ptarmigan

A relief came to this oppressive grandeur as we turned away and came upon a mother ptarmigan with her brood of five little ones sunning themselves on a flat warm rock. So unafraid were they that we were able to creep within a few feet of them and watch their beautiful mottled coloring, warm gray and rosy white, and hear the clear, soft call of the mother to her chicks, the softest bird call in the world.

Then suddenly we heard a sharp sound like an explosion or the crash of some great Sierra fir as the saw seals its doom. We are thankful our launch is safely beached for, with overwhelming majesty, a great mass of ice, 100 feet high above the water and unknown depth below, weighing untold tons, is thrown off the face of the glacier, sending great waves around the fjord that rock the vessel, drive the launch higher up the beach and land the canoe on the grass 20 feet above the water line. A great fresh wound of glistening blue is left on the impregnable face of the glacier. It is the glacier "calving." Another iceberg is born.

Unearthing Eskimo Huts

The many Eskimo huts that dot the shores of the Franz Josef Fjord area have apparently been abandoned by their owners with everything in the way of possessions. Some say that these people were swept away by a tall, strong, more virile race who swarmed down upon them from farther north; others that the Eskimo merely left these parts for others for reasons best known to themselves.

Now, years later, or maybe centuries, we had the good luck to come along, dig them out, and find the very articles that make up the lares and penates of an Eskimo home.

Situated mostly in sheltered spots, on the shores of the fjords, the groups of huts numbered from one to five or six usually near to where a stream flowed in summer, and commanding a good view for possible sealing.

The locations were in the thickest and most luxurious growth of herbage. Some of the huts we excavated had moss more than a foot deep covering the tumbled stones, caved in from the side walls. Many a night we slept out in our sleeping bags near these abandoned home sites, reveling in the soft, springy bed.

The houses are almost circular or slightly oval with the side walls of heavy stones. They are reached by the usual tunnel through which the owner and his family had to crawl on hands and knees. This tunnel was usually six feet in length. Even a very short Eskimo must have spent his indoor moments either squatting or lying down, for at the highest point his domicile could not have been more than five feet.

A Family Huddle

Across the back is a slightly raised platform built up of earth or slabs of stone, where the family slept. This platform was piled high with bear, wolf, seal and musk-ox hides and with an entire Eskimo family snuggled together and the "fat in the fire," the atmosphere must have been distinctly close.

The fireplace occupied one corner and here we found quantities of bones, pieces of ancient blubber and the stone lamp for melting fat, reminding one of the stone Indian mortars.

Great quantities of Siberian fir is washed up on these shores. Many a glorious bonfire we made of this driftwood as we waited in the evenings after a long walk for the launch to take us to our ship. The Eskimo used this fir as beams to support the stone slabs which made roofs for the houses. As the Eskimo of today stores his kayak or sledge on the roof or platform, so did these people also, for among débris of rafter and roof, we found pieces of sledges, runners and crosspieces; also bone rings used on the dog harness. Evidently the sledges were there when these mysterious flittings took place. So they must have taken place in summer in kayaks. The floors were made of nicely fitted small stones.

Eskimo Noah's Ark

Among the household possessions, we found the handles of knives; handles of both bone and ivory, walrus and narwhale tusks; one flat stone knife blade, fishhooks, heads of lances, bodkins of bone, one yellowed bead ornament, walrus handles, blubber lamps, sealing seats, and, most of all, the toys that had once delighted the heart of some little Eskimo children—a regular Eskimo Noah's Ark—big bear and little bear, seal, large and small, a large bird and a small bird and the doll they beonged to. Every child seemed to have the same toys and every house the same furniture. In many parts of Greenland these toys have been found made of bone and ivory and these are very beautiful.

The last of these huts we tried to unearth were on King Oscar Fjord on August 13. But after removing moss of a marvelous thickness, we found the huts were sealed with solid ice. So regretfully we had to sail away and leave them to other explorers with better equipment and more time.

All our finds were sent to join those of the Swedish explorer, Nathorst, in the museum at Stockholm.

Denizen of Northern Waters Whose Prowlings Need Careful Watching

ICEBERG UNDER OBSERVATION — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

Fjord Filled With 500 of These Floating Masses Was Explored by the Louise A. Boyd Expedition to East Coast of Greenland.

Dictionary of Osage Indians Completed After Long Labor

To Those Who May Wish to Study the Language, the Name for a Mirror Is 'U-Ga Hon-Ba Nui-Ki-Gtha Cin' Which Is Comparatively Simple

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The picturesque language of the Osage Indians is revealed to English-speaking races in a dictionary just completed after many years of labor for the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. Francis La Flesche, a member of the closely related Omaha tribe and a distinguished ethnologist of the Smithsonian staff.

When the Osage Indian leaves home in the morning he may go to the u-thi-ton-tha u-non-zhi and go in his e-wa-zhin-no-ge. That is, he may have gone to his garage, or "wagon with a house attached to it" and departed in his automobile, or "wagon that runs of its own volition." Or he may go on the u-thi-to-tha k'on-ca-gi, the steam train or "something that is controlled having great speed." He may leave his small daughter playing with her zhin-ga zhin-ga wa-thi-hi-dse, her doll or "play baby."

"These are only a few of the jawbreakers that must be mastered to speak Osage intelligently," according to Smithsonian officials. The new dictionary, they point out, represents the first attempt at an adequate dictionary of any of the western Siouan languages except Dakota.

A curious word formation is u-ga hon-ba nui-kit-gtha cin, the Osage expression for mirror. Literally it means "themselves-peeped-in water-glass." Before the white man came, the tribe looked into the water for their own reflection. They coined a word for glass and combined it with the term for obtaining one's own image in the water, and the whole they applied to the looking-glass which the white man brought.

The term for 25 cents is mi-ka-ha-i-tha-wa, literally "raccoon money." When the fur traders first came among the tribe, this was the price they generally paid for a raccoon skin.

The President of the United States is to the Osages, Tsi-go-a-bi wa-ton-ga, or "grandfather to all." The Postmaster-General is known as the Wa-gthe-ce u-tsi gi-wa-ton-go, or "head of the house of writing."

The tribe's vocabulary reflects the close intimacy with nature in which the framers of the language lived. Their calendar is as follows:

January, hon-ba stse-dse, or "moon of the long days."
February, mi-u-ko-dsi, or "the solitary moon."
March, mi-u-ko-thi-ge, or "moon of the idle days."
April, i-wa-bi, or "moon of planting."
May, hiu-wa-thi-xtha-zhu-dsa-bi, or "when the sensitive rose blooms."
June, tse-go-ga-gi-shi-bi, or "when the buffalo regains fat."
July, tse-ki-the-xa-bi, or "the moon when the buffalo run."
August, xtha-ci-bi, or "month of yellow flowers."
September, xtha-ci-bthno-ga-ci, or "month when all yellow flowers bloom."
October, ta-ki-tha-xa-bi, or "moon of the deer."
November, mi-ka-ki-thi-xa-bi, or "month of the raccoons."
December, wa-ca-be-we-da-tha-bi, or "when the black bear gives birth to young."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Louis L. Gross, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Carroll, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Marjorie Sinclaire, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Joan Sinclaire, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Frances K. Myer, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Mrs. A. E. Myer, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Mrs. E. A. Myer, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
E. A. Myer, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Caroline Jerge, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gudrun Flom, Chicago, Ill.
John Flom, Chicago, Ill.
Esther Usher, Danvers, Mass.
Frederic Usher, Danvers, Mass.
William E. Lincoln, Lynn, Mass.
S. Ada Lincoln, Lynn, Mass.
H. S. Hunt, Yonkers, N. Y.
Agnes E. Dieffenbacher, Yonkers, N. Y.
Thomas H. See, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie Moore, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Phyllis Moore, Detroit, Mich.
Gertrude Porter Thorpe, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. M. S. McEwen, Lansdowne, Penna.
Mrs. Emily S. Kassebaum, Elkins Park, Penna.
Mrs. Lillie M. Haag, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Patricia R. Luther, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Ruth M. Luther, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Herbert Hanson, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. S. L. Southey, Providence, R. I.
Jessie Florence Hadley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Carolyn Oberhuber, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. E. Oberhuber, Boston, Mass.
Elsie Oberhuber, Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. W. Smith, Huntington, W. Va.
Mrs. Laura Hadley Smith, Huntington, W. Va.
Mrs. Dorothy G. McCurdy, Lowndesboro, Ala.
Miss M. U. Newhouse, New York, N. Y.
Miss F. Newhouse, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel S. Hall, Harrisburg, Penna.
Bruce E. Gleadhill, Greenfield, Mass.
Jeanne J. Smith, Greenfield, Mass.
Mrs. Charles M. van Norman, Detroit, Mich.
Charles M. van Norman, Detroit, Mich.
Marion Macdonald, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. D. C. Pemberton, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. H. F. Roberts, Elgin, Ill.
H. F. Roberts, Elgin, Ill.
Mrs. Anna Hansen, Washington, D. C.
Gloria L. Lockford, Washington, D. C.
Ruth Peters, Western Springs, Ill.
Martha E. Dickson, Chicago, Ill.
Ethel R. Stanton, Providence, R. I.
Mildred C. Cole, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Charles F. Hackett, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Annie E. Machon, Lakeland, Fla.
Charles F. Hackett, Minneapolis, Minn.

Police Stop Illinois Strikers' Meeting

COULTERVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26 (AP)—Weary stragglers from the throng of striking coal miners, turned back from Franklin County Wednesday night by gunfire and clubs, continued their slow treks back home today.

Singly, or in small groups, automobiles that formed part of the nine-mile caravan which moved upon Franklin County Wednesday from northern and central Illinois retraced their routes, but under far different circumstances. Some of the cars were battered and bullet torn, and the occupants, who sang and jested as the long caravan rolled southward, were grim-visaged and silent as they returned northward.

State highway patrolmen, who allowed the marchers to proceed southward without molestation, today had taken a hand in seeing that the strikers return home. They were under orders from their chief, Walter Moody, who last night directed the evacuation of Coulterville, where about 4000 strikers, re-forming after the Franklin County rout, gathered for a mass meeting to determine what their next course would be. Before a policy committee appointed to map out plans had made its report, however, state patrolmen already had started trucks and cars out of town.

MOOSE TO STAGE MILE-LONG PARADE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—More than 8000 members of the Loyal Order of Moose in gala attire, 20 beautiful floats and numerous bands will be in a mile-long parade here tonight, the most spectacular event of the order's international convention.

Local and state patriotic societies will join in the march to observe the Washington bicentennial, also 250 Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, famous aviators and 250 employees of the national air races. Next year's convention will be held in London, Eng., the Supreme Council decided yesterday.

GRACE LINE PLANS VICTORIA (B. C.) RUNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Direct steamship service between New York City, Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B. C., will be inaugurated Nov. 26 with the sailing of the Santa Rosa of the Grace Line from here, Mr. Daulton Mann, vice-president of the company, announced. Service to the Pacific coast by Grace liners at present does not go north of San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa is the first of four new $5,000,000 ships now being completed for the Grace Line. Their speed of 20 knots will enable them to make these additional ports on the west coast and maintain their schedule. The fares to California will start at $225. The ships are 508 feet long, 72 feet wide with 17,000 tons displacement.

Bombwe, Chuglam and Balsa Find New Markets for India

Padauk, Sissoo, Thinwin, and Other Hardwoods, Also Look for Added Trade to Help Government

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—If one wishes to do a good turn to the Government of India, the next time he orders a new automobile, he should specify that the body be made of bombwe, chuglam or balsa wood.

Inquiries have already been received by the Government of India on this subject. Dealers are also becoming interested in the qualities of koko and pyinkado wood. No less than 28 loads of the former were sold during the year 1931-32—the first sale recorded for two years.

Andaman Padauk which had also been in the doldrums for two years did even better than koko and was bought to the extent of 110 loads. Sissoo and thinwin, on the other hand, do not appear as yet to have found a market.

The Government of India believes there is a future for all these little-known hardwoods. Padauk, sissoo, thinwin, pyinkado and many other exotically named timbers have been officially declared to be suitable for ornamental turning and there is hope that koko will come into its own before long in the manufacture of veneers.

Meanwhile, however, a considerable increase in the demand for Indian timber has already been reported since Great Britain went off the gold standard.

Wrinkles

ARE MADE NOT BORN

Have you ever stopped to consider that you don't get wrinkles, you make them? In spite of this simple fact, women go on year after year making more wrinkles and then trying to get rid of them . . . which is really a lot harder than avoiding them in the beginning.

The source of the wrinkle is something you do or overdo . . . like housework, the perennial champion of all wrinkle makers.

Naturally, you can't get away from housework, but you can cut it down to a minimum with an ALL ELECTRIC *home.*

Perhaps you exclaim: "That must be frightfully expensive!" There's where you're wrong. An ALL ELECTRIC *home is something you acquire gradually. You add new appliances, one by one, to those you already have . . . And as for the electricity you use to operate your* ALL ELECTRIC *home, nothing costs less, compared to what it does for you.*

WHAT IS AN ALL ELECTRIC HOME?

An ALL ELECTRIC home is one that is adequately wired, and equipped with electric range, water heater, refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner, and such small appliances as the electric toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, egg cooker, curling iron, hand iron, and heating pad. One by one, you can acquire these appliances. Why not start today to make your home a modern ALL ELECTRIC home?

KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND DEALER

Your own local electrical dealer is "electrical headquarters" for your neighborhood. He carries a complete stock of *standard* electrical merchandise and offers you a good variety at *standard* prices. If he does wiring, his work will be thorough and modern, done by skilled, licensed electricians.

YOUR FURNITURE STORE

Don't overlook the fact that you can buy electric appliances at your furniture store just as you buy tables and chairs and other home equipment — and on the same convenient terms.

The furniture dealer was doubtless the first merchant with whom you came in contact when you were about to "set up housekeeping." Remember, he's ready to serve you again whenever you need a new electric appliance for the home.

THE BOSTON *Edison* COMPANY

SEAVER MAKES SEMIFINALS

Moreland, Lehman and Couch Also Advance in Western Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 26—Charles H. Seaver of Los Angeles, Calif., former football star, met Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, in one of the 36-hole semifinal matches for the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association at Rockford Country Club here today. A pair of Chicagoans, John E. Lehman, the 1930 winner, and Ira L. Couch, met in the other semifinal engagement.

Seaver defeated Arthur M. Bartlett, the Ottumwa (Ia.) veteran, in a surprisingly one-sided match, 11 and 10. He built up his lead in the morning round by scoring a medal card of 66. The blonde halfback from Stanford University became a favorite for the title. He shared medal honors in the United States amateur tourney last year, and is a Walker Cup team member.

Moreland, who opposes Seaver today, is the trans-Mississippi champion and a promising youngster. Yesterday the Dallas boy eliminated Richard Ashley of Kenosha, Wis., by the 5-and-4 score. Moreland returned a card of 71 in the morning round which put him 5 up. He scored birdies on the fourth, eleventh and seventeenth. However, he did not do so well in the afternoon and Ashley held him even until he sunk another birdie, on the thirty-second hole, which proved to be the last. Ashley matched the birdie, but it was too late to do any good.

Lehman, who defeated Couch 4 and 2 in the western amateur final two years ago, came strong toward the finish in his victory over Armstrong yesterday, 5 and 4. Shooting a 75, Lehman was only 1 up at the end of the morning round and only 2 up at the twenty-seventh after a par-beating 35 for the first afternoon nine. Armstrong halved the twenty-eighth in 3's and then Lehman hooked up a series of three par 4's to kite his winning margin.

Couch defeated John L. Banks of La Grange, Ill., 4 and 3. The Chicagoan seized an advantage of 6 up on Banks in the morning round and was still 6 up at the three-quarter mark. However, Banks steadied and won two of the last five holes and halved the others. The La Grange, Ill., youngster lofted his ball over a stymie to win the thirty-first hole with a birdie 4. The summary:

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP
THIRD ROUND

Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles, defeated Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa, Iowa, 11 and 10.

Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, defeated Richard Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., 5 and 4.

John E. Lehman, Chicago, defeated Donald Armstrong, Aurora, Ill., 5 and 4.

Ira L. Couch, Chicago, defeated John L. Banks, La Grange, Ill., 4 and 3.

Hockey Leagues Getting Together

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Thomas J. Shaughnessy, president of the Chicago Shamrocks of the American Hockey League, said yesterday it was "very certain" that the club would be moved to Detroit to operate in the National Hockey League.

Shaughnessy said he and James Norris Sr., owner of the Shamrocks, virtually had completed negotiations for control of the Detroit National League franchise, which is in receivership.

Player arrangements will have to be made, he said, and not all of the Shamrock Club will be transferred to Detroit. Some of them are classed by the National League as contract jumpers, but all clubs, except the Chicago Blackhawks and the Ottawa Senators, have voted reinstatement. The American League, without Norris' support, probably will waive its claim to major league ranking and will become subject to the draft, one of the big points of differences between the leagues heretofore.

Under the draft the Blackhawks would have first choice on Donnie MacFayden and "Pudge" MacKenzie; Canadiens of Montreal claim Walter Buswell and Paul Armand, and Toronto claims Gordon Brydson.

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—Louis J. Giffels, general manager of Olympia Stadium, said last night that prospects were "very promising" for adding most of the players on the Chicago Shamrocks American League hockey team to the Detroit Falcons this year.

He said negotiations with Thomas J. Shaughnessy, president, and James Norris Sr., owner of the Shamrocks, had not been completed but that they were further along than ever before. The Falcons' National League franchise, he said, would remain under control of the Union Guardian Trust Company, Detroit, received for Olympia, so far as he knew.

Giffels also announced that the Falcons yesterday had signed Emil Hansen, star defense man with Tulsa last year and one of three American League players reinstated Tuesday in the National League. The other two, Pat Byrne and S. H. Acaster, have been placed on the Falcon negotiation list.

The reinstatements, Giffels said, brought renewed hope to negotiations between the Falcons and the Shamrocks.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	90	48	.652
Buffalo	75	61	.551
Baltimore	76	64	.543
Montreal	71	65	.522
Rochester	71	67	.514
Albany	62	75	.453
Jersey City	62	75	.437
Toronto	46	93	.331

RESULTS AUG. 25

Toronto 9, Albany 2.
Baltimore 10, Montreal 9.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 13, Jersey City 11.
Rochester 6, Newark 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	79	52	.603
Columbus	76	60	.559
Indianapolis	72	62	.537
Kansas City	68	64	.515
Toledo	69	66	.511
Milwaukee	65	66	.496
Louisville	54	77	.412
St. Paul	48	84	.364

RESULTS AUG. 25

Kansas City 7, Louisville 6.
Toledo 5, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 11, Columbus 7.
Only games scheduled.

Mrs. O. S. Hill Wins Extra-Hole Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 26—A semifinal match that ended on the twenty-first green after three extra holes, was won by the title defender, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, of Kansas City, in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association here yesterday. Mrs. Hill was given a strenuous contest by Jean Armstrong of Chicago, who led by the margin of 1 up at the ninth, and then came from behind to square the match at the eighteenth.

Mrs. Hill met Mrs. Thomas Wallace of Sapulpa, Okla., in the semifinals at the Rockford Country Club here today. Mrs. Wallace yesterday eliminated Mary Elizabeth Ford of Kansas City, 2 and 1. The other semifinal match is between Mrs. Roy Green of Glendale, Calif., and Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa. In yesterday's tests Mrs. Green eliminated a former champion, Mrs. Melvin Jones, of Chicago, 2 up, while Miss Robinson put out the trans-Mississippi champion, Mrs. J. Walter Beyer, of Tulsa, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Hill in the first nine found herself at a disadvantage for the only time in three rounds. Miss Armstrong advanced to 2 up at the tenth when the title defender sliced her tee shot and made a halting recovery, the Chicago girl taking the hole in par 4. They halved the eleventh in par 5 and Mrs. Hill rallied to win the twelfth when Miss Armstrong used two shots getting out of a hedge. The defender evened the match at the thirteenth when Miss Armstrong failed to get her third shot home. A par 4 was good enough to take the fourteenth, giving Mrs. Hill the lead 1 up.

The fifteenth was halved, and Miss Armstrong went 2 down on the sixteenth. On the seventeenth the Chicago girl dropped a 185-yard tee pitch to two feet off the pin and scored a birdie 2 to become dormie one. She squared the match on the eighteenth when Mrs. Hill put her second shot into a trap. They halved the nineteenth and twentieth holes in 5s and 6s and on the twenty-first Mrs. Hill won with her third which landed on the green and Miss Armstrong's swerved to the left. The title defender dropped her ball with two putts, while the challenger missed a chance for a half by an inch. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP
THIRD ROUND

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Jean Armstrong, Chicago, 1 up (21 holes).

Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Sapulpa, Okla., defeated Mary Elizabeth Ford, Kansas City, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Roy Green, Glendale, Calif., defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 2 up.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Mrs. J. Walter Beyer, Tulsa, 3 and 2.

GRIDIRON 'GREATS' ENTER MOVIE FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 26—Football stardom is fast becoming a conventional stepping-stone into moving pictures, if the experience of Northwestern University gridiron greats may be taken as a guide. Three former Wildcats are now in Hollywood breaking into the acting profession, while a fourth has been doing performing here in a manner to preserve his amateur status for the fall campaign.

J. H. Riley '32, for three years one of the best tackles the "Big Ten" has developed in recent seasons, is playing in a picture along with a group of former all-American stars.

R. E. Russell '33, star all-around fullback for two seasons, has signed up to appear in a football movie for another company. L. F. Hanley '31, brilliant quarterback and brother of the Wildcat coach, R. E. Hanley, is in the picture with Riley.

Oliver M. Olson '34, fullback, whose punting, passing and plunging was one of the outstanding features of the 1931 campaign, has been illustrating technique for a series of "shorts" at Dyche Stadium here.

TOMPKINS, 15, DEFEATS GATES

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Tompkins, 15 years old, of New York played man-size golf here yesterday to trim Frank T. Gates of Montclair, N. J., in the Sagamore Club's amateur tournament on the twentieth hole. Gates, medalist in the tournament, and the boy were all even at the end of 18 holes with 77 each. Then Jimmy sank a long putt on the twentieth to win.

JOHNSTON LEAVES ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Aug. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Johnston was off to the golfing wars again today. The former United States amateur champion was en route to Brookline, Mass., for the Walker Cup matches Sept. 1 and 2 and the national amateur at Baltimore, Sept. 12 to 17.

DEFENDERS IN DOUBLES FINAL

Allison and Van Ryn Defeat Lott and Shields in Long Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 26—Before a thrilled gallery of some 2500 tennis fans, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, Davis Cup team and present doubles champions, reached the final round of the United States lawn tennis men's doubles championship, on the Longwood Cricket Club courts yesterday, by defeating George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York. Not only was the match a feature of the day, but was easily the feature of the week to date.

The players struggled through five sets of skillful and crafty tennis matching ability all the way until late in the fifth set when the victors staged a great rally coming from behind four games to one to win the set, 13—11. Both teams were considerably worn at the conclusion having spent three hours in an effort to reach a decision. The final score, 6—3, 2—6, 9—11, 6—4, 13—11.

The other semifinal of the men's doubles was held over until today, when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles, will face the only foreign team left in play, Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard of France.

Completion of the quarterfinals and one match of the semifinals brought the national veterans' doubles up to schedule. The mixed doubles practically completed the quarterfinals, while the father and son play enters the fourth round today. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 9—11, 6—4, 13—11.

NATIONAL VETERANS' DOUBLES
Quarterfinal

C. H. Anderson and M. Goldman, Boston, defeated Samuel Hardy and W. L. Pate, New York, 9—11, 6—3, 6—2.

Semifinal

S. J. Adams and H. H. Bassford, New York, defeated G. A. Lyon and M. D. Whitman, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

NATIONAL FATHER AND SON DOUBLES
Third Round

J. D. E. and Arnold Jones, Providence, defeated T. B. and F. P. Parker, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

C. C. and C. C. Pell Jr., New York, defeated B. S. and F. Blake, 6—1, 8—6.

E. H. and E. W. Burns, New York, defeated D. M. and M. T. Hill, Waban, 6—1, 10—8.

NATIONAL MIXED DOUBLES
Second Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, and Marcel Bernard, France, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Weld, Boston, 6—3, 8—6.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Henri Cochet, France, defeated Lee Palfrey, Brookline, and Samuel Fitch, 6—1, 6—2.

Quarterfinal

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., won from Mrs. Maude Barger-Wallach, Newport, R. I., and Francis X. Shields, New York, by default.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, and Marcel Bernard, France, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Henri Crochet, France, defeated Virginia Ellis, Boston, and Jiro Sato, Japan, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES—Semifinal

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. H. R. Guild and Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. William B. Endicott, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Gehrig's Home Run In Ninth Decides

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	85	37	.697
Philadelphia	76	49	.608
Washington	70	53	.569
Cleveland	70	54	.565
Detroit	62	59	.512
St. Louis	55	66	.455
Chicago	38	81	.319
Boston	33	90	.268

RESULTS AUG. 25

New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 15, St. Louis 5.
Washington 8, Detroit 5.
Boston 5, Chicago 4.

Home runs by Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth gave the New York Yankees a 4-to-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians yesterday in the American League, their second straight in this series. Jimmy Foxx's forty-sixth circuit smash figured in Philadelphia's easy 15-to-5 victory over St. Louis. Washington climbed into third place in the race by beating Detroit, 8 to 5. Boston defeated Chicago by 5 to 4.

Lefty Gomes won his twenty-first game of the season after a close duel with Oral Hildebrand, young Cleveland boxman. Babe Ruth hit his thirty-sixth homer of the year in the sixth inning with Earl Combs on base. However, a home run by Earl Averill tied the score for Cleveland in the eighth. After two were out in the ninth, Gehrig connected and gave the Yankees their winning run.

The Athletics overwhelmed the Browns with a 17-hit attack. Foxx and McNair hit home runs, the latter getting his third on successive days. Al Simmons batted in five runs for the Athletics and hit a double and single. Mule Haas led the attack with three safeties in four times up. Every Philadelphia player made at least one hit. Tony Freitas won his tenth game in a row.

The Senators made 16 hits off three Detroit pitchers, including three doubles, and after the second inning, were always out in front. Fred Marberry, who recently pitched a one-hit game against Cleveland, went the route for the winners and had one bad inning, the eighth. Johnny Kerr and Roy Spencer made three hits apiece for the Senators. Sam Rice drove in three runs with a single and double.

Gordon Rhodes and Benny Tate got together yesterday and helped the Red Sox beat the White Sox. Rhodes, former Yankee, kept nine hits scattered and did not yield a run after the sixth inning. Tate came through with a timely home run in the last of the third inning with Tom Oliver on base, a blow which actually won the game for the Red Sox. Alexander led the Boston attack with three hits in four trips to the plate. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	6	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Hildebrand and Sewell. Umpires—Geisel, Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—1h. 31m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	5	0	2	3	0	3	2	x	15	17	0
St. Louis	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	10	1

Batteries—Freitas and Cochrane; Hadley, Gray, Cooney and Ferrell, Bengough. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—2h. 15m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	x	8	16	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	12	1

Batteries—Marberry and Spencer; Wyatt, Morrow, Uhle and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 10m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	x	5	8	2
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Rhodes and Tate; Frasier, Faber and Grube. Losing pitcher—Frasier. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 59m.

Boy Rises to Fame At U. S. Trapshoot

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old Bobby Olds, Lansing (Mich.) farm boy, rose to trap-shooting fame and fortune yesterday by outshooting 700 of the country's best marksmen to win the preliminary grand American handicap.

Standing on the 21-yard line, the handicap assigned him because he has not shot at 500 registered targets this year, he blazed away to break 99 out of 100 targets and win $1000 of the $4000 purse that went with the winning of the preliminary.

Ted Renfro, of Dell, Mont., and George Ransom, of Springfield, Ill., tied for second place with 98's, Renfro firing from 25 yards, winning second money in a shootoff, 24 to 22. Ransom fired from 21 yards.

Three marksmen tied for fourth place with 97 each, C. E. Miller, 21 yards, of Mount Gilead, Ohio; David Lowers, 19 yards, of Newburg, N. Y., and Karl Maust, 25 yards, of Detroit, Mich.

HOME-BRED PROS LEAD FOREIGN-BORN

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—American-born golf professionals, led by Horton Smith, yesterday outfinished, by the slender margin of one point, a band of foreign-born stars under the command of Tommy Armour in the first day of their two-day battle for supremacy. The score was 3½ to 2½. The Americans built up their slight lead in the four-ball matches, and will have to protect it in the individual encounters.

The best round of the day was a sparkling 69, 3 under par, by Ed Dudley of Wilmington, Del., but he and his partner, Billy Burke, took a beating from Harry Hampton and George Smith. The latter pair had a best-ball score of 67, just a stroke better than the home-bred team was able to produce.

The American victories were scored by Leo H. Diegel and Johnny Farrell over Jock Hutchison and Laurie Ayton, Denny Shute and Tom Creavy over Tommy Armour and Bob MacDonald, and Horton Smith and Al Watrous over the Hackney brothers, Clarence and Dave. The foreign-borns' triumphs came from Hampton and George Smith, and the brothers Gallett, Francis and Len, over Joe Turnesa and Al Espinosa.

Harry Cooper and José Jurada and Walter C. Hagen and Olin A. Dutra finished all square.

George Smith and Hampton led Dudley and Burke 1 up at the turn, and added another to their advantage when Hampton got a birdie on the eleventh. Dudley got a birdie on the twelfth, but could do no better than match the foreigners the rest of the way.

The Galletts won their match, 2 and 1, with a best-ball score of 69. Shute and Creavy, chiefly through the latter's 33 on the out nine, won over Armour and Bob MacDonald, 2 and 1. Diegel and Farrell shot consistent golf to overcome Hutchison and Ayton by the same margin, while Horton Smith and Watrous had to battle every step of the way to beat the Hackney boys. The latter required 5's on the last hole, while the Americans were down in 4 to win.

FOUR N. E. A. A. U. RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 26—Four New England A. A. U. swimming records were broken at Nautical Pool here last night. Gordon Connolly, Boston S. A., holder of the 100-meter and 220-yard titles, won the half-mile event in 11m. 39 1-5s. Alice Bridges, Whitin C. A. swimmer, won the 440-yard freestyle in the record time of 6m. 3s. The other new senior record was made by Jerry Murnane, Boston B. C., in the 440-yard breaststroke with a time of 6m. 44s. The fourth record came in the 220-yard freestyle for juniors, with George Foran, Boston B. C., winning in 2m. 39 4-5s.

Confidence Shown by British Fans in Walker Cup Golf Team

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A feeling that Britain stands a real chance of success in the forthcoming Walker Cup contest against the United States is causing golf fans all over Britain to look forward with more than usual eagerness to the international encounter at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 1 and 2.

On the last two occasions in this series the American amateurs not only won, but routed their opponents. What is it then which has raised hopes here that the same fate does not await this year's British team, especially as the matches will be played on foreign soil? There appear to be two chief reasons for the breath of optimism which has stirred club players in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

First is the fact that the selection of the team has met with almost universal approval. This has not always been the case; in fact the task of selection committee in all branches of sport seems to be becoming a more and more unenviable task as the number of fans and their well-meant verbosity increase. But Britain's 1932 Walker Cup team is generally regarded as about the best side which has ever been sent to the United States of America. It appears to be the right blend of youth and experience, headed by a courageous and capable captain in T. A. (Tony) Torrance, who has himself a particularly good record against American players.

The retirement of Bobby Jones and George Von Elm from amateur golf is the other chief factor which has brought encouragement to British players and their followers. Much as the disappearance of these two outstanding figures from the ranks of the "unpaid" is regretted, they were certainly regarded—Jones to a greater extent, but Von Elm only slightly less—as serious handicaps to their opponents before play even began. It was almost like giving America a two or three points start.

It is realized, however, that in the United States of America there is a wealth of talent rising to fill the vacancies, but as yet the new names carry less weight over here. They are known to have the quality of brilliance. But are the newcomers as consistently good as those who proved so invincible in the past? This is the question anxiously debated in the countless clubs here. Francis de S. Ouimet, Jesse W. Sweetzer, George J. Voigt and Don K. Moe are the only members of the defending team really known to the British public. John Westland has played in lesser tournaments here and George T. Dunlap Jr.'s performance in twice winning the intercollegiate championship has earned him high esteem.

As for the visiting team of Englishmen, Scots and Irishmen, they have all shown match-winning form at times this season, even though there has been an element of inconsistency with some. It is regretted that the calls of business have prevented a trial being held in which all, or even the majority, could be on view together. The most satisfactory sign, perhaps, has been the form shown by the picked amateurs against the cream of the home professionals, who, though victors in most instances, have had to fight desperately hard for success.

Cubs Again Best Dodgers by 9 to 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	69	51	.575
Brooklyn	66	59	.528
Pittsburgh	64	60	.516
Philadelphia	64	63	.504
Boston	63	64	.496
St. Louis	60	63	.488
New York	59	64	.480
Cincinnati	53	74	.417

RESULTS AUG. 25

Chicago 9, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5 (10 innings).
New York 6, St. Louis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Guy Bush, smart right-hander of the Chicago Cubs pitching staff, handed the Brooklyn Dodgers a 9-to-3 defeat yesterday in the National League and gave his club a tighter grip on first place in the standing. It was the second straight for the Cubs in this crucial three-game series and gives them a lead of 5½ games. Philadelphia took undisputed possession of fourth place in the race by twice beating Pittsburgh, 11 to 3 and 6 to 5. The second contest went 10 innings. New York triumphed over St. Louis, 6 to 5.

Bush had an easy time against the Dodgers, holding them to seven hits and having only one bad inning. His mates pounded the ball and scored all of their runs in the third and fourth. Four hits, two bases on balls and a costly error by Gordon Slade figured in the six-run fourth. Billy Herman led the Chicago attack with a double and two singles. Watson Clark, who started for the Dodgers, lasted only three innings.

The first game at Pittsburgh was a rout in favor of the Phillies. Roy Hansen pitched good ball from start to finish, while his team mates made 13 hits and scored more runs than were necessary. Triples by Klein and George Davis were the longest hits in this contest. The second game saw plenty of hitting on both sides, with the Phillies winning out in the tenth. Friberg drove in that deciding run. Benge and Elliott divided the pitching for the Phillies.

Hard hitting and good relief pitching enabled the Giants to even their series with the Cardinals. Bill Terry's boys made 11 hits off Bill Hallahan during the first five innings and continued their assault on Derringer and Carleton, making 17 safeties in all. Jim Mooney was New York's starting pitcher, but when he experienced trouble in the fifth, Luque was called in to finish the game. Marshall made four hits for the Giants. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	x	9	13	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	7	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Clark, Pipgras, Quinn, Thomas and Lopez, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Pfirman, Reardon and Klem. Time—1h. 48m.

AT PITTSBURGH
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	2	0	11	13	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Hansen and Todd; Meine, Spencer, Brame and Padden. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 18m.

Second Game

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	6	15	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	13	1

Batteries—Benge, Elliott and Davis; Harris, Spencer, French and Grace. Winning pitcher—Elliott. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 32m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	17	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	13	2

Batteries—Mooney, Luque and Hogan; Hallahan, Derringer, Carleton and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Luque. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Moran, Barr and Donnelly. Time—1h. 53m.

Ouimet-Torrance Paired in Tourney

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Francis D. Ouimet and T. A. "Tony" Torrance may renew their friendly Walker Cup rivalry in the national amateur golf championship, starting at the Baltimore Country Club Sept. 12.

Rival captains in the Walker Cup series to be played at Brookline, Mass., next Thursday and Friday, Ouimet and Torrance have been paired as playing partners in the national championship qualifying rounds Sept. 12 and 13. At Baltimore, however, they will be battling "Old Man Par" first and foremost and each other only indirectly.

They are due to leave the first tee at Baltimore on Monday the twelfth at 9:30 a. m., and on Tuesday, for the second 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round, at 1:05 p. m.

All 10 members of the American Walker Cup team are to play in the championship, but only eight of the British squad are entered. Along with Ouimet the Americans are Jess W. Sweetser, Harrison R. (Jimmy) Johnston, George Dunlap, Don K. Moe, Billy Howell, Maurice McCarthy, Jack Westland, Charley Seaver and George J. Voigt.

Torrance's British Walker Cup team companions at Baltimore will be W. L. Hartley, J. T. Bookless, Rex Hartley, Eric Fiddian, Eric McRuvie and John De Forest, the latter holder of the British amateur title.

'MARATHON' SWIM DRAWS 35 ENTRANTS

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (AP)—The annual 10-mile "Marathon" swim for women today, one of the sporting features of the Canadian Exposition, had drawn 35 entrants, mostly from the United States and Canada.

Margaret Ravior of Philadelphia, who has won the test twice in succession, once more ruled the favorite.

Other favorites included Gertrude Ederle, first woman to swim the English Channel; Leah Riley, Keansburg, N. J., and Ruth Tower Corsan and Ruth Downing of Toronto.

The course was laid entirely inside the breakwater of the exhibition grounds, six laps in all. The first lap was 12,810 feet long; the next four, 8056 feet each, and the sixth lap, 7766 feet.

REVISITS OLD GROUNDS

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Indian Olympic championship hockey team is to play the Dutch national team here in the old Olympic stadium Sept. 4, where it won the 1928 Olympic title without being scored upon.

NUSSLEIN BEATS TILDEN

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Hans Nusslein, German tennis player who recently won the world's professional tennis title from William T. Tilden 2d, again took Big Bill's measure in an exhibition match here yesterday, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Cutting Government Costs Without Research Criticized

City Managers' Association Head Advises Intelligent Reduction as Method by Which Permanent Results May Be Obtained

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Good can come—has come, in some cases—from the widespread demand for retrenchment in municipal government. But cutting must be done with the pruning hook and not with the broadax; slashing of costs without discrimination is like chopping down a tree that needs only trimming and cultivation.

This is the opinion of Mr. Clarence E. Ridley, executive director of the International City Managers' Association, who has made studies of economies recently effected in many cities, including those under mayoral as well as city manager régimes.

There are two ways to reduce expenditures, Mr. Ridley observed, in an interview at headquarters here. One is unintelligent and temporary; the other less dramatic, less sweeping but productive of far better results in the long run, in his opinion. The wrong method, as he sees it, is the one oftenest used by officials desiring to make a spectacular showing upon taking office. It is to dismiss public employees, adopt blanket salary cuts, eliminate services indiscriminately and so show for the time being greatly lessened expenditures but often in violation of the homely adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," and at the expense of an efficient staff.

The right method, according to Mr. Ridley, is not one calculated to get newspaper headlines. But it is the only method which really pays in the end, in this expert's judgment. It is based on research studies.

Cutting salaries of city executives, rarely as well paid as business executives with equal responsibilities, is not economy, in Mr. Ridley's judgment. On the contrary, to cut such salaries, and so chase out of office competent men and put inferior officials in their places, is to shoot up the cost of government beyond what is reasonable, he declared.

Executive salaries and other overhead, Mr. Ridley says, make up only 5 per cent of the usual city budget; it seems only good business to have the best talent available to manage the disbursement of the other 95 per cent, he said. But some readjustment in the expenditure of the 95 per cent is needed, and the current financial shortage, if it brings it about, may do much good, Mr. Ridley believes. One important step can be taken by consolidating too-numerous units of government. Chicago, for example, has over 400 local units of government. This means wasteful duplication—400 political machines to oil instead of one, as Mr. Ripley puts it.

A central purchasing agent for Cincinnati, Ohio, Hamilton County and the school district of Cincinnati, three units of government geographically but not politically united, bought coal last winter for all three and saved them $100,000, Mr. Ridley said. Milwaukee, Wis., he reported, saved $847,000, or 15 per cent of its total bill last year by having a central purchasing agent. Sensible as such an economy appears, many cities are slow to adopt the plan.

Sometimes by spending money, cities can save money; for example, by motorizing the police department and equipping it with radio and mechanical aids. Without lowering pay levels, payroll reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent can thus be brought about, Mr. Ridley declared.

Other possible economies he sketched are: to centralize all unemployment relief; to spend more on fire prevention, less on fire fighting; to control the unit costs of street-cleaning equipment; to abolish local restrictions of public-works bidding; to consolidate government offices so that equipment can be exchanged and conveniences used jointly; to modernize office practices and eliminate office waste, such as too many telephones.

Such economies are actually in effect in many cities, Mr. Ridley said. Of 104 cities he questioned in a recent survey, an average reduction of from 10 to 12 per cent in budgets had been brought about this year.

"Many services cannot wisely be cut during a period of depression. It would not be sensible to reduce police protection at such a time. Education is never more needed than at a period when it is essential to keep children longer in school rather than to add them to the masses looking for jobs. Adult education is more important than ever, because the unemployed should be encouraged to improve themselves to be ready for the time when we shall have need of them.

"The essential thing is that cuts shall not be made hastily by an ax in an amateur's hand but after careful thought on the basis of proper research. We need constructive, not destructive, economies."

Surplus Food Sold To Relief Agencies

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26—First sales of surplus farm products under the newly formed State Food Administration Council were reported here Tuesday.

Two tons of potatoes and a ton of onions were sold to local relief agencies at prices which just paid for their picking. This is in line with the policy adopted by Mr. Dudley Moulton, state director of agriculture, who has been named as food administrator.

Instead of destroying surpluses, the State plans to sell foods to relief agencies at very low prices. Offers of excess farm products are now being received by the food council. The State is acting as a clearing house to bridge the gap between overproduction and want. While the plan has just been put into operation officials of the food council here declared that it was meeting with hearty coöperation from both the farmers and relief agencies.

GRONAU FLYING BOAT LANDS IN UNALASKA

DUTCH HARBOR, Alaska, Aug. 26 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German flier, landed the huge flying boat in which he and three companions are making a world flight on the waters off shore here at 8:30 p. m. (P. S. T.).

Their hop from Cordova, which they left at 11:15 a. m. (P. S. T.) covered approximately 900 miles to this little port on Unalaska Island, part of the Aleutian chain off the tip of the Alaska peninsula.

COLONIZATION IS PLANNED FOR IDLE MEXICANS

Los Angeles Welfare Workers to Locate Project in Baja California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Indigent Mexican citizens residing in the United States are to be colonized upon the idle lands of Baja California, Mex., according to a plan devised by welfare workers here in coöperation with government officials of the Mexican border territory.

The first contingent of the movement back to Mexico will soon leave from Santa Monica, a city 20 miles west of here, when 60 families there complete preparations for establishing their new home. A site has been selected for them in the Las Palmas Valley, 35 miles southeast of Tia Juana, a small town upon the international border near San Diego.

In this valley, 10,000 acres of fertile land, at an elevation of 1200 feet above sea level, is available for settlement by the colony under Mexican land laws, according to Dr. C. N. Thomas, leader of the Mexican colony at Santa Monica and former colonization agent for the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, who believes that the opportunities for founding a permanent settlement in that locality are excellent. The valley is said to have a temperate climate, and to possess an abundance of water for domestic use and irrigation.

Preparations to receive the colonists are being made by the territorial government, Dr. Thomas says. Fifteen miles of highway must be improved before produce can be marketed conveniently, and the Governor of the territory has agreed to employ road machinery at once for that purpose. Mexican Government coöperation with the immigrants will extend also to the waiving of all taxes for three years and the construction of additional school facilities.

Half as large as the State of California, and with a population of only 62,000 persons, Lower California is regarded by Dr. Thomas as admirably suited to the extensive repatriation of Mexican citizens, now in the United States.

The project is regarded by welfare workers as a possible solution to the problem of indigency among Mexican citizens, which has grown in the southwestern states until thousands of families are jobless.

Previous efforts at repatriation have extended only to furnishing transportation without concern for permanently locating the repatriates. While this policy has doubtless been effective in relieving the local welfare burden to some extent, it has been so indiscriminate that humanitarian features are often overlooked.

WESTFIELD BRIDGE TO BE OPEN SEPT. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26—Opening of the new bridge over the Westfield River in this city will take place Labor Day, Sept. 5 The approaches and floor have been completed and ornamental lights are now being installed.

The new bridge eliminates hazardous curves in the main-traveled route from Springfield and Eastern Massachusetts to the Berkshires by way of Jacob's Ladder.

VOTE—Issues Before Electorate

MONTANA

An amendment relating to a change in the qualifications of voters in Montana and another concerning the filling of vacancies occuring in either house of the state legislative assembly will be placed before Montana voters in the Nov. 8 general election.

The first seeks to limit to taxpayers the right to vote on any question concerning "the creation of any levy, debt or liability."

Qualified electors who wish to vote in the Nov. 8 election and have not registered should do so before Sept. 24, when registration closes.

To register, the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, must have resided in the State one year and in the county 30 days immediately preceding election day. However, no person convicted of a felony has a right to vote, unless he has been pardoned.

Registration may be made upon application to the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the applicant lives. Once registered the voter need not renew his registration unless he fails to vote at each general election.

In regard to absentee voting in Montana, any qualified voter who will be absent from his county on election day, may apply to his county clerk and recorder for voting blanks. The clerk will furnish return envelopes and instructions to absent voters.

In the case of male voters in the United States military service, outside the boundaries of the State, a special procedure has been laid down. The clerk will send a certified list of such voters in his county to the Secretary of State, who will send out the ballots, these to be returned directly to the voters' precincts.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Mollison Calls New York Real Scottish 'Paradise'

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Several speakers at a luncheon yesterday in honor of Capt. James A. Mollison, Scottish transatlantic flier, referred to the fact that he had but 67 cents in his pocket when he landed in Canada.

When it came his turn to speak the flier, with a smile, said in closing:

"I still have the same 67 cents, so I think New York must be a real Scotsman's paradise."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Wind Blows From the West

THERE were some showery days, when I stayed in Duneen this summer—days on which it was not safe to walk any distance without a waterproof. An umbrella was useless, for it could not be unfurled; "the bright healthy breeze," that plays about Duneen even in the summer, made sure of that. No holiday-maker cares deeply for showers, especially in a place like Duneen where there is no indoor entertainment of any kind; but there was one thing that could be said for the showers down there: anyone with an eye in his head could see them coming. They came from the west, on the wings of the wind that whipped the intensely blue sea to flashes of snowy white; and, while they lasted, they flattened those gleaming crests to a queer unnatural calm. "Them skitthers of showers is very weighty upon the sea," the fishermen say.

On my long walk round Duneen Head, past the inlets where the Atlantic frets and thunders, past the minute farms where the seaweed they call famlough is the only fertilizer the potatoes know, I watched each coming shower, and I made provision against it by looking for shelter. There is not a great deal of shelter available round the headland of Duneen, when the wind blows from the west. A few scattered cottages; a few loose stone walls, a few heaps of dry kelp that has been gathered dripping wet, on the uncovered rocks, and dried on the wind-swept cliff above; that is all. When the kelp has been burned in the long stone troughs, there is even less shelter.

The first shower that day found me close to such a heap of sea wrack. I ran the last few yards and crouched down behind the brown stuff that rattled a little when the gusty wind snatched at the dry, crinkled seaweed. The sudden rain slanted away on either side, but immediately behind that sturdy heap there was shelter, and there was the smell of the sea. Only those who have pressed closely against a pile of kelp can know the real sea smell; the smell that occasionally comes in on a gust of salty wind; that lurks at other times in some sheltered inlet among the rocks when the tide is out. It is concentrated in a heap of dry wrack. People dream and long for "the real smell of the sea"; people who love the windy west coast of Ireland, perhaps, but who must spend their lives in some dusty noisy city, where houses crowd them in.

The first shower passed inland towards the hills, and the clouds went with it, leaving the bay blue and white once more, full of sunlight. I hurried on, for I hoped to be near Rourke's small shed before the gray, drifting rain should meet me again.

As a matter of fact, I got there before it came, but I had not long to wait. Old Owen Rourke himself bade me welcome: his son John had put his chair in the little shed that day instead of leaving it outside, where the sudden showers would have drenched the old man before he could have hobbled into the kitchen. Owen is a cross, disgruntled old fellow, and he treats the unmarried John,—who is nearly sixty,—as if he were a small child. Old Owen has no manner of patience with the modern young person; and in this category does he include the serious, kindly son who is himself an elderly man. John's timid purchase of a bicycle ten years ago was regarded with much bitterness by his father, who holds to the opinion that the growing unreliability of the young person of today might be ascribed chiefly to the almost universal possession of a bicycle.

The rain pattered on the corrugated iron roof of the shed, while Owen grumbled about his pet grievance. "There's too much of a run under them," he said of the young people of Duneen, and he meant that the bicycles could now take them too far afield. "Sure you might send down the road now for a message," he said, "an' they'll maybe thravel ten miles before you'll see them again." As he spoke his voice dropped from the high scolding note on which the Duneen folk begin their sentences, to the hushed note on which those sentences end.

"They're all going a sort of headlong," old Owen said. He leaned toward me: "Do you know what ails them"? he said. "They're reared too warrm, that's what it is." I looked at the bleak, weather-beaten cottages far up on the headland, with their few stony acres; and I tried to believe in the luxury that, according to Owen, surrounds the lives of the rising generation of Duneen. It was not easy. Certainly there are light-colored stockings, instead of the bare brown legs of long ago: bright pull-on hats frame the lovely faces of the west of Ireland, instead of the small black shawls worn by the girls of Owen's youth. "They're reared too warrm," said the old man again.

The sky cleared suddenly and I went on, past the small poor fields high above the sea. Mrs. Duffy stood at her open door and watched me come, for no door in Duneen faces west; the houses turn a blank back wall to meet the prevailing storm. The next shower came just as I hurried up the narrow path between low fuchsia hedges, but it did not drive Mrs. Duffy into the house; there was shelter at her own front door. We had a good deal to talk about. The political situation does not trouble Mrs. Duffy at all: like so many of her fellow countrymen, she likes a change, and hopes it may be for the better. The unstable state of finance throughout the world leaves her untouched. There is something to be said for having no money; it cannot then be lost. Mrs. Duffy likes to talk about the little happenings of every day, or of one great day in her own life. She told me of her visit to the city, some years ago, where "every one house is be the side of another," she said; where she could only see a narrow strip of sky when she went out, instead of the vast sweep of blue or gray above the headland of Duneen.

The last bit of the road was quite unprotected, for it climbs the cliff steeply, and the few houses are far inland. Low stone walls border the small fields and they look as if a touch would knock them over, as indeed it would, if that touch were rough. The tall man they call "The Know All," in that place of nicknames, came down between his potato drills, and he sheltered with me in the scant protection of the wall; for another shower had blown up from the west. "The Know All" is full of learning, and all his books are lesson books. The intricate wanderings of the Gulf Stream are as plain to his mind's eye as is the course of the narrow road that goes up the headland past his fields. "I'm very active in the geography," he said modestly; "sure I have a map widin that tells you every mortial thing. I was a kind of puzzled over the latitudes an' the longitude, so I went a thrip on a Scotch boat, an' the captain showed me all the latitudes, an' the longitudes as well, when we were goin.' I do be no length at all shlingin' the geography since then, for I do know where I am, as you might say."

Astronomy is another pet subject with "The Know All"; he spoke about it that day, while his shoulders pressed gently against the loose wall behind him. "You needn't be one bit afraid," he said, "that Mars or Venice or any of them planets will knock up agen us, for they have plenty of room for their whirligigs. The asthronomers have that all fixed up to a nicety, I can tell you. Look at what they done for us when they made a lep year in every four. What way would we be at all now but for them; sure we'd have gained a frightful amount of time by this, an' we wouldn't rightly khow what to do wid it."

"The Know All" lives by himself, and when the hard day's work is over he reads his lesson books. "There isn't as much as a ha'porth about annything that he doesn't know," his neighbors say; and he himself says: "'Tis only a scathherbox kind of a learnin' the children do get now." He straightened himself, and looked toward the west. "You'll get no more showers today," he said. "I know that by lookin' at the butt of the shky." As usual, he was right; the rest of the afternoon was brilliantly fine, and so were the days that remained of my visit to Duneen.

It is delightful to get good weather for a holiday by the sea, and I was thankful; but there is no better way of making friends quickly, in a place like Duneen, than by taking shelter from "a skitther of a shower."

D. M. L.

"Good Fiction Is Autobiography"

Whence and how does the novelist obtain the vital tissue which must be his material? The answer is that he digs it out of himself. First-class fiction is, and must be, in the final resort, autobiographical. What else should it be? The novelist may take notes of phenomena likely to be of use to him. And he may acquire the skill to invent very apposite illustrative incident. . . .

He can use a real person as the unrecognizable but helpful basis for each of his characters—and all that is nothing. And all special research is nothing. When the real intimate work of creation has to be done—and it has to be done on every page—the novelist can only look within for effective aid. Almost solely by arranging and modifying what he has felt and seen, and scarcely at all by inventing, can he accomplish his end.

An inquiry into the career of any first-class novelist invariably reveals that his novels are full of autobiography. But, as a fact, every good novel contains far more autobiography than any inquiry could reveal. Episodes, moods, characters of autobiography can be detected and traced to their origin by critical acumen, but the intimate autobiography that runs through each page, vitalizing it, may not be detected. In dealing with each character in each episode the novelist must for a thousand convincing details interrogate that part of his own individuality which corresponds to the particular character. The foundation of his equipment is universal sympathy. And the result of this (or the cause—I don't know which) is that in his own individuality there is something of everybody. If he is a born novelist he is safe in asking himself, when in doubt as to the behavior of a given personage at a given point: "Now, what should I have done?" And incorporating the answer! And this in practice is what he does. Good fiction is autobiography dressed in the colors of all mankind.

—From "The Author's Craft," by ARNOLD BENNETT.

"The oil of joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS commonly believed that a joyous disposition is a question of temperament; that it belongs to some natures and not to others. But real joy, spiritual joy, may be expressed by everyone who understands that joy is a universal gift bestowed on the sons and daughters of God, and that it is possible to experience it now. It is the joy promised by the Christ, who, according to Isaiah, comes to give to those who mourn "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." This joy is not at the mercy of any adverse circumstance.

It is sometimes thought that this promised joy applies only to a future state in a far-off heaven. But the revelation of Christian Science is awakening many to realize that spiritual joy can be experienced and expressed now, today; and it is actually being experienced by an increasing multitude of those who are applying the teachings of Christian Science in their daily life, and proving true the words of the Master, "Your joy no man taketh from you."

The "oil of joy" is very effective in lubricating the wheels of daily life in the home, the school, the business office, or wherever people of differing tastes, habits, and opinions are working together. But such joy does not proceed from a facile optimism which insists that everything is all right when it seems to be all wrong. Christian Science does not teach either the ignoring or the condoning of evil.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 304), "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death." This doctrine of Christian Science is based on the scientific fact that God is the one and only cause and creator, and that man is His image and likeness. To understand these spiritual truths, even in part, brings a joy that is beyond the power of words to express.

It is interesting to note the many references to joy which are to be found in the Bible; and a study of these references will lighten the burden of any problem and lead to its solution. The "oil of joy," referred to by the prophet, is not a mere emotional ecstasy; it springs from the calm, strong, certain faith that all things are possible to God. The certainty of God's ever-presence and omnipotence lifts from human thought the spirit of heaviness, the burden of materiality, and clothes it with the garment of praise, with the joyous recognition of God's ability to care for each one of His children.

Spirituality and happiness walk hand in hand. Mankind may look for happiness in material gratification, in material possessions, in people, places, and things; but when one finds that none of these produce enduring happiness, one is nearer to the recognition that God, Spirit, is the true source of all joy and happiness.

The joyous recognition that we can depend on God, divine Love, to supply all our needs is expressed in the comforting statement, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." All through the twenty-third Psalm rings the glad certainty of divine Love's tender care for His own. To those who may seem to be passing through a wilderness experience of lack, loneliness, sickness or pain, these words offer joyous assurance: "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." However desolate and difficult the journey may seem to be, we may turn aside from the material seeming and rejoice in the spiritual fact that right where we are there is a table spread with courage, strength, endurance, and intelligence to meet our human need. As we waken more fully to the facts of God's allness, we shall realize that the wilderness journey was only a bad dream, and that in reality nothing had ever separated us from the fact of God's love, from health, happiness, harmony. And as these Bible promises are fulfilled in our human experience, we understand more clearly the statement (Science and Health, p. 298): "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Permission of the National Museum, Stockholm, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wild Geese Alighting: From a Painting by Bruno Liljefors in the National Museum, Stockholm

IT HAS been said that, with the exception of Bruno Liljefors, Swedish painters cannot be classified according to "subject." Bruno Liljefors is an animal painter, one of the most prominent artists in this sphere at the present time. He has brought something new to Swedish painting and given us a broader view of animal life in the woods and fields and sea. There is poetry in his pictures. Coming upon one of his paintings of capercaillzie or blackcock, one instinctively becomes silent or lowers one's voice so as not to disturb them.

As a young boy, Liljefors had already begun to draw, with unusual precision, animals moving and birds flying. He was born in Uppsala, and, after he left school, he took drawing lessons from his old teacher. In the autumn of 1879, he became a pupil in the Royal Academy of Art and after three years went abroad. For a few months, he studied in Düsseldorf under the animal painter, K. F. Deiker. After visiting Bavaria and Paris, he returned to Sweden where, with the exception of a few short trips abroad, he has lived and painted ever since.

Liljefors is an open-air man. He has lived close to nature and studied animals in their own surroundings, till his knowledge of their life and habits is more intimate than that of any other Swedish animal painter before him. At all seasons, at all hours of the day and night, he has been in the woods and fields. It is, therefore, not surprising that he has been able to catch the fleetest motion, the most transitory effect of light, and put it on canvas. His continuous study has meant that he has always something fresh to portray.

Liljefors began by painting animal life in the woods and fields, hares, foxes, dogs, cats, ducks, and small birds. Later he began to depict the silences in the woods. Still later, when he moved his home from the wooded country to the archipelago near the open sea, he began to paint wide open stretches and all the various sea birds. But his pictures still have the old fascination.

"Wild Geese Alighting" was painted in 1907 and was bought by the National Museum in Stockholm in the following year. The picture is kept to a yellowish-gray tone. In the foreground are tufts of withered grass, with puddles of water here and there in which the wild geese are reflected. In the background, the ground disappears in mist.

Liljefors' portrait of his father has always been considered the one exception among his paintings, but in later years he has taken up sculpture. A small statue of a girl and boy has been placed outside the Stadium in Stockholm. He has also published two books of "caricatures," with subjects from animal life, and has illustrated some books on nature. He brought out a series of water colors, entitled "In Wood and Field.

Early Morning Glories

The warm night air touched our faces softly, as we opened the door and stole out into the starlit dark. The youngest niece had not known "there were so many stars," although some were obscured by clouds which drifted before a light air from the northwest. Eagerly we hastened toward the turn in the road where, beyond the arching trees, spread the clear expanse of the northern sky; for this was a night of the August meteor shower and it was in the northeast, so we understood, that most of them would be seen.

Two a. m., though three by the daylight saving clock. Directly before us hung the great lamp of Venus, so bright as to shed a bit of star-shine on the prosaic macadam of the road. Overhead swung Cassiopeia. Toward the west led the luminous pathway of the Milky Way, with the Northern Cross and its star neighbor, Vega, and there, above the oak tree, hung the Pleiades' jeweled dipper. No glaring street lights spoiled the beauty of the night, only, in the roadside grass, gleamed the lantern of a little glowworm, dimmest rival of the stars.

Expectantly we looked toward the north, and there was spread the fan of the Northern Lights, as if on this night when so many sky lovers would be abroad, nature would lavish upon them all her celestial glories. Against the bright screen loomed the dark hills, with the Aurora's wavering streamers flaring above their summits.

But where were the meteors? Not toward north or east; then at last one of us, turning, saw a "shooting star" blaze across the west, then, after an interval, another and soon one more. A fiery trail shot through Cygnus, pointing the way to the southwest; one blazed overhead across Capella's path. They came sparingly, usually with an interval between, twenty, perhaps a few more, in the half hour we watched; some so faint as to leave doubt whether one had been seen or only imagined, others flashing across the sky a brilliant train of fire. All but a faint one or two were seen south or west of the zenith, although most of them came from the direction of the northeast.

Now Orion was striding over the eastern horizon and Venus, filmed with cloud, wore a golden halo. But the night air which had seemed so warm began to penetrate and chill. Reluctantly we turned our faces homeward, and the leafy canopy of the arching trees again blotted the stars from sight.

The Pasture

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may):
I sha'n't be gone long.—You come too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf
That's standing by the mother. It's so young,
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.
I sha'n't be gone long.—You come too.

—ROBERT FROST. "Collected Poems."

"L'huile de joie"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON CROIT communément qu'une heureuse disposition est affaire de tempérament, qu'elle appartient à certaines natures et non point à d'autres. Mais la joie réelle, la joie spirituelle, peut être exprimée par tous ceux qui comprennent que ce don universel est pour les fils et les filles de Dieu, et qu'il est possible d'en faire l'expérience dès maintenant. C'est la joie promise par le Christ qui vient, selon la promesse d'Ésaïe, pour donner aux affligés "le diadème au lieu de la cendre, l'huile de joie au lieu du deuil, le manteau de louange au lieu d'une esprit abattu." Cette joie n'est point à la merci des circonstances adverses.

On pense parfois que la joie promise n'a trait qu'à un état futur dans un ciel fort éloigné. Mais grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup s'éveillent à la connaissance du fait que la joie spirituelle peut être ressentie et exprimée maintenant, aujourd'hui même; c'est ce qui se produit en effet chez ceux qui, en nombre toujours plus grand, appliquent les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne dans leur vie de chaque jour et prouvent la vérité de ces paroles du Maître: "Personne ne vous ravira votre joie."

Appliquée aux rouages de la vie journalière, "l'huile de joie" élimine les frottements d'une manière efficace; elle est utile au foyer, à l'école, au bureau,—partout où des personnes qui ont des habitudes, des opinions et des goûts différents doivent travailler ensemble. Mais cette joie ne provient pas d'un optimisme superficiel qui veut que tout soit bien quand tout semble être au pire. La Science Chrétienne n'enseigne pas plus à ignorer qu'à excuser le mal.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 304: "La doctrine de la Science Chrétienne est celle-ci: l'Amour divin ne peut être privé de sa manifestation, de son objet; la joie ne peut être changée en tristesse, car la tristesse n'est pas maîtresse de la joie; le bien ne peut jamais produire le mal; la matière ne saurait jamais produire l'entendement, ni la vie aboutir à la mort." Cette doctrine de la Science Chrétienne est basée sur le fait scientifique que Dieu est la seule cause, l'unique créateur, et que l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance. La compréhension même partielle de ces vérités spirituelles apporte une joie que les paroles sont impuissantes à exprimer.

Il est intéressant d'observer combien souvent dans la Bible il est fait mention de la joie; l'étude de ces passages allégera le poids de bien des problèmes et nous en montrera la solution. "L'huile de joie" dont parle le prophète n'est pas une extase purement matérielle; elle a sa source dans la foi, dans l'assurance calme et forte que tout est possible à Dieu. La certitude de la présence et de l'omnipotence divines, en relevant l'esprit abattu, soulage la pensée humaine du fardeau de la matérialité pour la revêtir du manteau de louange, d'une joyeuse connaissance du fait que Dieu sait prendre soin de tous Ses enfants.

La spiritualité et le bonheur marchent de pair. Le genre humain cherche souvent le bonheur dans les prétendues jouissances ou les possessions matérielles, dans la société, les lieux et les choses; mais après s'être aperçu que rien de cela ne donne une félicité durable, il est plus près de reconnaître que Dieu, l'Esprit, est la vraie source de toute joie et de tout bonheur.

"L'Éternel est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette." Par ces paroles réconfortantes, le Psalmiste reconnait avec joie que nous pouvons compter sur Dieu, sur l'Amour divin, pour subvenir à tous nos besoins. La joyeuse certitude que l'Amour divin prend soin des Siens avec tendresse résonne d'un bout à l'autre du psaume vingt-troisième. A ceux qui semblent traverser le désert de la pauvreté, de l'isolement, de la maladie ou de la douleur, ce passage offre une promesse rassurante et pleine de joie: "Tu dresses la table devant moi à la vue de ceux qui me persécutent." Si solitaire, si difficile que puisse paraître le voyage, nous pouvons nous détourner des apparences matérielles et nous réjouir du fait spirituel qu'une table est dressée au lieu même où nous sommes, et que nous y trouverons le courage, la force, la patience et l'intelligence qui nous sont nécessaires. En nous éveillant plus complètement encore aux faits de la totalité divine, nous nous rendrons compte que la traversée du désert n'était qu'un mauvais rêve, et qu'en réalité rien ne nous a jamais séparé du fait que Dieu nous aime—de la santé, du bonheur et de l'harmonie. A mesure que les promesses de la Bible s'accomplissent dans notre existence humaine, nous comprenons plus clairement cette affirmation (*Science et Santé*, p. 298): "Lorsqu'on atteint le réel qui est annoncé par la Science, la joie ne tremble plus, l'espérance ne trompe plus."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Haworth Today

Haworth and the country to the east of the village have changed considerably and become much more civilized since 1820. A railway now runs in the valley which winds its way from Keighley, four miles distant. There is a service of motor omnibuses to Leeds and Bradford and Halifax. The roads which approach the place are broad and well paved. There is a fine, open public park, with seats and shelters and a bandstand, at the foot of the hill. Half way up is the Brontë Cinema. The large church is entirely rebuilt, though it has kept much the same shape externally and dimensions as the old one. A new wing has been added to the parsonage. But there are certain features which have not changed. There is still the steep, almost precipitous climb to the summit of Haworth hill on which stand the "Black Bull" Inn, and the church, and the parsonage, a hill so high that the square tower of the church presides over the landscape for many miles. . . . And there is still the sweep of lonely moorland, grim slopes covered with coarse reeds, dark pools, and clumps of heather or of bilberry, stretching out illimitably to the west. Civilization has not encroached upon them; as at the time of the Rev. Patrick Brontë's induction to Haworth, the visitor passes through a gap in the wall just beyond the house, crosses two or three fields, and is "on the moors." . . .

When the traveller has reached the summit of the steep main street and sees the "Black Bull" upon his left hand, he takes a sharp turn to the left along Church Lane, and keeping upon his left the vestry door at the northwest of the new church, the usual way of entrance for the visitor, he reaches after some fifty or sixty yards the gate of the rectory. The garden is neater and more trim than it was in the Brontës' day; then there was but a square patch of waste ground which ran from the front door of the house to the walls of the churchyard, and was adorned with some stunted currant bushes.

—From "A Short History of the Brontës," by K. A. R. SUGDEN.

Nature's Comforters

What though my plodding pen may fail,
And all my lines seem poor, and pale?
I know what's in my heart to say,
And that illumines all my day;
And in the wood the tall pines form
An audience steadfast and warm;
And as my halting measures rise
The breezes answer with their sighs;
The birds make answer to my song
Despite my note is far from strong;
And in the hills an echo free
Repeats my measures after me!

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, in "The Foothills of Parnassus."

A Ride on the Prairie

How many miles I had run, or in what direction, I had no idea; and around me the prairie was rolling in steep swells and pitches, without a single distinctive feature to guide me. I had a little compass hung at my neck; and ignorant that the Platte at this point diverged considerably from its easterly course, I thought that by keeping to the northward I should certainly reach it. So I turned and rode about two hours in that direction. The prairie changed as I advanced, softening away into easier undulations, but nothing like the Platte appeared, nor any sign of a human being; the same wild endless expanse lay around me still; and to all appearance I was as far from my object as ever. . . .

It occurred to me that the buffalo might prove my best guides. I soon found one of the paths made by them in their passage to the river: it ran nearly at right angles to my course; but turning my horse's head in the direction it indicated, his freer gait and erected ears assured me that I was right.

But in the mean time my ride had been by no means a solitary one. The face of the country was dotted far and wide with countless hundreds of buffalo. They trooped along in files and columns, bulls, cows and calves, on the green faces of the declivities in front. They scrambled away over the hills to the right and left; and far off, the pale blue swells in the extreme distance were dotted with innumerable specks. Sometimes I surprised shaggy old bulls grazing alone, or sleeping behind the ridges I ascended. . . .

I was at leisure to observe minutely the objects around me; and here, for the first time, I noticed insects wholly different from any of the varieties found farther to the eastward. Gaudy butterflies fluttered about my horse's head; strangely formed beetles, glittering with metallic lustre, were crawling upon plants that I had never seen before; multitudes of lizards, too, were darting like lightning over the sand.

I had run to a great distance from the river. It cost me a long ride on the buffalo path, before I saw, from the ridge of a sand-hill, the pale surface of the Platte glistening in the midst of its desert valley, and the faint outline of the hills beyond waving along the sky.

—From "The Oregon Trail," by FRANCIS PARKMAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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¾ teaspoon salt, and, lastly, the nuts. Put into individual-serving paper cups and garnish each with half a maraschino cherry. Freeze. (Serves 6.)

A mousse of any kind should be frozen either by being placed in the tray of an automatic refrigerator or turned into a mold covered closely with paper then with a tightly fitting cover, and packed in equal portions of ice and salt, and allowed to stand 3 to 4 hours.

Peppermint Mousse

Crush
¼ pound of peppermint stick candy, and add to it
½ cup cream. Let stand over warm water until the candy is partly dissolved. Cool and fold in
1 cup whipping cream, which has been beaten until thick but not stiff, and to which
¼ teaspoon salt has been added
Freeze. (Serves 5.)

Berry Mousse

Press enough
Raspberries, blackberries, or strawberries through a sieve to produce 1 cupful of juice together with a little of the pulp. To this add
¾ to ½ cup granulated sugar and the juice of ½ lemon. Stir until sugar is dissolved, placing the bowl containing the mixture over hot water if necessary. Chill, then add
2 cups heavy cream, which has been stiffly whipped and mixed with
¾ cup powdered sugar. Freeze. (Serves 6.)

Cantaloupe Mousse

Mash
1½ cups ripe cantaloupe pulp and add to it
⅛ teaspoon salt. Soak
1 teaspoon gelatine in 2 tablespoons cold water and dissolve in
½ cup boiling water. Boil together
½ cup granulated sugar and
½ cup water, until sirup spins a thread, then pour it slowly over
2 beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Fold in the dissolved gelatine, and let cool. Then fold this and the cantaloupe pulp into
1 cup whipped cream.
Garnish with chopped preserved ginger and ginger sirup. Freeze. (Serves 6.)

Peach Mousse

Whip
1 cup whipping cream until thick but not stiff. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla extract,
¼ teaspoon almond extract, and
¼ teaspoon salt. Fold in
1 cup mashed peaches (canned or fresh) to which has been added
½ cup powdered sugar. Freeze. (Serves 6.)

Peanut Brittle Mousse

Scald
½ cup milk, add
1 tablespoon cornstarch which has been mixed with
¼ cup cold milk. Add
⅓ cup sugar and a
Few grains salt. Stir until thickened, cover and cook 10 minutes. Remove from fire and stir occasionally until cold, then add
½ pound peanut brittle which has been put through the food chopper and fold in
1 cup cream, beaten stiff. Freeze. (Serves 6)

Mint Ice

Soak
½ tablespoon gelatine in
¼ cup cold water for 5 minutes and dissolve in
1¼ cups boiling water. Add
¾ cup sugar, and stir until dissolved. Then add
1-3 cup lemon juice,
¼ cup orange juice,
½ teaspoon peppermint extract, and sufficient
Green vegetable coloring to color nicely. Let cool and add
¾ cup cream. Freeze in tray of mechanical refrigerator, or pack in salt and ice. (Serves six.)

Fruit Water Ices

Delicious water ices may be made with any fruit juice. First boil together for 5 minutes
4 cups water
2 cups sugar, more or less, according to the tartness of the fruit, then add
2 cups fruit juice, such as orange, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, or combinations of these
Add
2 or 3 tablespoons lemon juice to heighten the fruit flavor, and a few grains salt.
For lemon ice use only
¾ cup lemon juice.

Strain the mixture, and freeze. (Serves six.)

Canned Sweet Corn

Take
9 cups of fresh sweet corn just cut off the cob, and add
1 cup sugar
1 cup salt and
2 cups water. Boil 5 minutes after it reaches the boiling point and can.

When you wish to use it, remove from can, let it stand in cold fresh water for 2 or 3 hours, then pour off the water and heat. It will be like fresh corn.

Watermelon Juice

Remove the
Meat of watermelon from rind and put into a large pan. Mash with a wire potato masher, strain through collander and add
1 tablespoon sugar to each quart of liquid. Stir well and pour into glasses half full of
Cracked ice. Serve at once after ice has been added or pour plain juice into preserving bottles and place in refrigerator until needed.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

Gilding Acid-Etched China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAND - GILDED, acid - etched china is a modern expression of the gold-and-white china decoration of former days. Service plates, sugar-and-cream sets, footed compotes, cookie trays, cheese-and-cracker dishes, and full dinner sets—hand-decorated in this modern though simple way by the home-crafts worker—will enhance by their charm and novelty the various functions of hospitality.

As a home industry the art of gilding offers attractive possibilities, both in the way of money making and of home decoration. The pieces can be sold in the home, in gift shops or at bazaars.

It is a craft that the amateur need not hesitate in attacking on account of inexperience. No tracing of any kind is required. The gilding is usually applied over the commercial pattern and background in a solid mass.

The etched china can be decorated with gold only, or with gold in combination with lustres.

Gilding Process

The gilding consists of applying the gold, firing and burnishing. Roman gold can be used exclusively, although the subsequent burnishing can be more easily and evenly done if a coat of liquid gold is used in the first firing and Roman gold in the second.

Unless the design be of a delicate character, or minute, the gold is applied over it in a solid mass, with a small square china-painting brush. Red sable liners are useful for gilding tiny lines, dots and infinitesimal patterns.

Firing

After the gold is applied, the next process is firing. If extended activities in the work are contemplated, it would be advantageous to own a kiln, but a craftsman starting on a small scale can take the work to a commercial kiln or to some kindly potter in the neighborhood. The modern kiln is electrically heated and easily operated. Gold requires a medium firing.

Burnishing

Burnished gold, when it comes from the kiln, will present a dull appearance known as "matt." Burnishing is necessary to bring out the natural brilliancy. The artist has a choice of two commonly employed methods of burnishing. She may use a spun-glass burnishing brush,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Grape-Juice Set in Purple and Burnished Gold.

or a special burnishing sand. If sand is used, moisten a soft cloth with water, and after dipping it in sand, rub the gold gently. After the gold is polished, the china may be washed, not before.

An encrusted gold effect is very lovely. This is an ultra-brilliant value, brought out by burnishing with a curved-point agate burnisher.

Lustres

Particularly effective are lustre colors in combination with gilding. The gilding stands out specially beautifully in combination with lustre patterns. The pastel shades of rose, lavender, yellow, green, blue and orange produce specially charming effects.

With lustre colors many artistically unique effects are possible. Metallic effects which harmonize beautifully with gilding are achieved by applying the various colored lustres over fired matt colors. Light green lustre is a good background tint as a setting for a gilded pattern. Rose-pink over bright gold strikes a strong metallic note.

Success with lustres depends largely upon keeping the work free from dust and dampness, and having a separate brush for each separate color. The brush is dipped directly into the vial of color. Square shaders, No. 5 to No. 11, are useful, depending upon the size of the piece being decorated.

The china for lustre painting must be thoroughly cleansed with denatured alcohol and free from finger marks. The lustre colors may be diluted with essence, depending upon the tone of the coloring wanted.

Space precludes detailed directions for lustre painting that would enable the amateur to achieve the best results. Anyone interested in pursuing the art may ask the editor of Women's Departments for the source of information, inclosing a stamped, self-directed envelope.

The grape juice tankard set illustrated shows something of the interest of the acid-etched pattern. One can readily visualize the charm of purple lustre and metallic green, and the brilliancy of burnished gold in these decorative pictures.

Don't get along with one measuring cup. Have at least two, using one for liquid and one for dry ingredients. This saves time and dishwashing.

A Substitute Vacation

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE women who lived in the same town, moved in the same social circle, and whose husbands are employed by the same business concern, had planned to take a trip abroad together this summer. None of them had ever been abroad, and they were looking forward with keen anticipation to the proposed trip. And then, suddenly, "The bottom dropped out of the boat," as one of them expressed it. In other words the business in which their husbands were engaged ceased, for the time being, to operate. With no definite financial income the women felt that it would be unwise to embark on what must be a fairly expensive trip.

The first time that they met after what they then called the "crash" they were all indulging in a well-developed case of self-pity. There seemed to them to be nothing left worth doing for the summer.

After some moments of mutual commiseration the woman at whose home they were gathered, and who was blessed with a saving sense of humor, began to laugh heartily. This relieved the situation somewhat. She then asked to be excused for a few moments and when she returned she invited her guests to the front porch where they found, arranged in orthodox steamer fashion, canvas chairs, equipped with blankets and foot rests.

They were invited to be seated and to "stop complaining and begin planning." "Let us get this thing right," she said. "No one of us believes that this thing has happened for nothing—now let's try and get at the reason." They all responded to her cheerfulness and set about finding the lesson hidden in their disappointment. The summer is not yet over, but they all agree that it has been one of the most delightful that they have ever spent and that they are very thankful that the journey abroad did not eventuate.

This is what they have done! In their discussion that first afternoon they went over the itinerary which they had planned and gave themselves a "quiz," very much after the fashion of those which they all remembered having taken at college. They asked themselves why they had planned a visit to certain places; was it because of some point of interest which they, themselves, wished to see, or about which they wished to learn more, or was it just because some guide book had told them that those places were "being done"?

They next queried whether their fluency in the languages of the different countries which they had planned to visit was sufficient to allow them to give and receive the greatest enjoyment during the trip, or were they simply depending on the oft-repeated statement, "You know English is spoken everywhere"?

Old histories and new books have been read and discussed. Stratford-on-Avon has become as familiar to them as their own street. The castles on the Rhine are known by name and legend.

One of the women called on a French family living near while the father was teaching in the summer school of a near-by university. Through this contact they have been able to arrange for "conversation evenings" in the French language, and these have led to an intimate knowledge of Normandy and Brittany byways and small French villages where the real life of the French people may be appreciated. When they visit France it will be over entirely different routes than at first planned.

So busy and happy have these women been this summer that they have refused to take even a short vacation away from their homes, because, they say, "Every day is a vacation."

They have made lasting friends of people in their vicinity whom they had not known previously because they spoke a different language, and have, thereby, greatly enriched their own lives.

One of the women said recently that it would take at least another summer of "vacation substituting" before they would feel really prepared for a satisfying trip to other countries. Their husbands declare that their home life has had more of the three C's which are so important—culture, conversation and comfort—than ever before.

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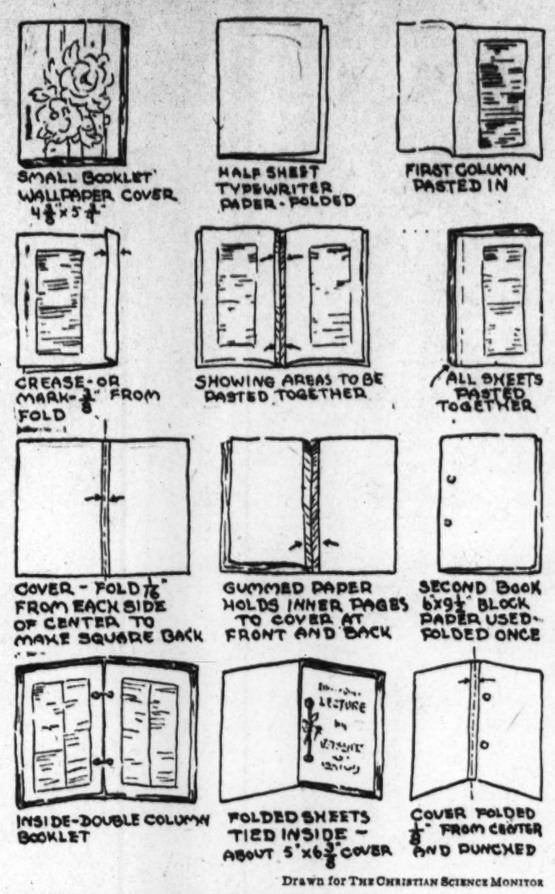
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DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Booklet for Pasting Clippings Is Easily Made From Typewriter Paper.

An Easy Way to Save Clippings

ONE often wishes to preserve newspaper reports of lectures, magazine articles or stories for future reference or to loan. Very attractive booklets may be made that can be slipped into a coat pocket or handbag for reading on trains or at odd moments. They also make thoughtful little gifts, and can easily be constructed by even the younger readers.

The easiest way to handle a long newspaper report is to begin at the end, cutting off the last, or right-hand, column first. Cut close above the top line, but leave a ¼-inch margin on the ends of all columns. Paste the top of this last column carefully under the last line of the column before it. Use thin paste—glue and mucilage are too stiff. Cut the new "last column" off, paste into place, and repeat until entire article is one long strip.

Making the Small Booklet

For one-column booklets, cut 8½x11-inch typewriter paper in half, width-wise. Fold resulting sheets in center and use separately, not inside each other. Lay the beginning of the newspaper article on a page, plan for margins, then cut off at proper length. Cut a second section exactly the same length. Put a thin, even layer of paste around all edges of first section, and press into place on the third page of a folded sheet, smoothing with soft cloth. Paste second section of article on back of this page exactly over first section so that printed matter on the backs will not show through.

Measure, cut and paste third and fourth sections in same manner on first and second pages of another folded sheet; fifth and sixth sections on the last two pages of same sheet. Repeat, two sections at a time, until entire article is mounted. Occasionally a subtitle may come on the last line of a column. Watch for this, and make sections a trifle shorter or longer where necessary, so that subtitle will head a new page. When mounting is finished, measure out ⅝-inch from center fold of each sheet, and crease. Unfold, and paste all sheets together as illustrated, using the ⅝-inch crease as guide for pasting. Keep outer edges of pages even.

The Cover

For making the cover wall paper, heavy paper, light cardboard, or glazed chintz may be used. Add ⅝-in. to original width of paper, and ¼-in. to finished length of pages, to find cover dimensions. Find exact center of cover on outside, and mark lines a full sixteenth-inch from each side of center. Crease on these lines, forming a square back. Heavy paper or cardboard may require "scoring" with back of knife-blade to make folding easier. Cut a strip of inch-wide gummed paper the length of the pages. Fold this "hinge" in center, lengthwise, and fasten one-half to inside of back cover, with fold coming on right-hand crease in center of cover, just made.

Fold back free half of hinge, moisten it and lay booklet pages on this with back edge of last page exactly on fold of hinge. Press together smoothly, folding cover into place. Open, and fasten inside front cover and first page together in same manner.

Covers may be lined with fancy or plain brown paper, harmonizing with cover. Carry lining to extreme edge of thin cover, or within 1-16-in. of edge on heavier covers.

Supplying "Hinges"

Sometimes the last of an article will be printed on both sides of the paper. Then one must put "hinges" on the inner edges, using transparent gummed paper. Marginal notes added will show on what pages the text is continued. This will necessitate numbering pages.

The second type of mounting is easily understood from the illustrations. Folded sheets are punched, and ribbon lacing is tied inside, leaving the front cover whole. This is a convenient method when one may desire to remove or add to contents at different times. Wide margins on single column pages give ample room for notes and references when desired.

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Cooking with Imagination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT, may I ask, is this most delicious soup?" questioned a luncheon guest.

The hostess laughed. "Let me see," she said, "I wonder if I can remember. The remainder of yesterday's chicken soup, a cup of rice from the day before, the scrappings from last night's salad bowl (dressing and all), a spoonful of stuffing from Sunday's chicken—nothing else that I think of at the moment!"

"Well," came back the enthusiastic approval, "that is what I call cooking with imagination!"

Cooking with imagination! And why not? In the enjoyment of a book, a picture, or a piece of music, imagination plays a very vital part. Why bar this desirable quality of thought out of the kitchen? It is the twin sister of economy.

To the unimaginative cook, a half cup of cold rice is just that and nothing more, and as such, goes oftener than not into the garbage pail. To another cook, this small portion of food holds fascinating possibilities. Cooking, to the latter, will never fall into the deadly routine of "just one meal after another." Each day will be a challenge to her originality and ingenuity—a daily adventure with not a dull minute in it. The quality of her meals will go up while the grocery bill goes down. Moreover, if the family has developed an unresponsive attitude toward the food served them, a generous slice of imagination will surely remedy the condition. Curiosity, interest, appreciation, and then hearty praise will be forthcoming.

For the Soup Pot

Take soups, for instance. The things that can successfully go into a soup kettle are nothing short of amazing. Every drop of liquor from canned or home-cooked vegetables or meats is potentially a bowl of good soup. There is no end to the items that may be added to this basis. Bits of scalloped dishes, fragments of hash, cereal (either cooked or uncooked), cheese, bread crumbs—these are only stray suggestions. And let them be served with a dash of imagination, too—a bit of grated cheese or hard-boiled egg on top, a few grains of popped corn, a spoonful of whipped cream, a half dozen tiny toast cubes, added at the last minute. Crackers, as an accompaniment, may have a coating of cheese, salad dressing, mustard or sandwich spread and go into the oven for a slight toasting.

As with soup, so with dishes served via the casserole, one may take any amount of liberty with standard recipes. Shepherd's pie, the time-honored standby which calls for a lower layer of ground meat and an upper one of mashed potato, may be deftly fitted to materials at hand. It may even be entirely meatless, mixed vegetables being topped with a layer of either Irish or sweet potatoes, rice, thick cream sauce, or freshly broken eggs. Or it may be varied in a dozen other different ways, according to the vision of the one preparing it.

The same ruling applies to creamed dishes. These need not be made solely of one vegetable or meat, but small portions of a variety of them may be combined with the greatest success.

Mushrooms and Eggs

Oftentimes left-overs are excellent in quality but so far short in quantity that it seems necessary to bring in one wholly new ingredient. For this purpose nothing excels mushrooms. This delicious vegetable has now dropped out of the luxury class, and a small can combined with left-overs will stretch many a dish to generous proportions, and at the same time raise it from the ordinary to the unusual. Hard boiled eggs are another such extender, and one that provides a touch of color as well. Salads, of course, have endless possibilities.

Really, the cupboard holds no left-over of any sort which has not possibilities of the finest kind if one looks at them through imaginative eyes. Even a cold baked potato, regarded usually as an object hopelessly lost to further use, is far from being so. Grated, and added to soup, a creamed or baked dish, it will many times supply just the bulk and flavor lacking. The market offers for such purposes a set of simple graters which are worth many, many times their cost to the thrifty housewife.

Someone has discovered that whipped cream is better in texture and flavor if combined with beaten white of eggs; that grating an apple into whipped cream or beaten egg-white produces a delicious pudding sauce; that mincemeat will be all the better for the addition of fruit juices, bits of preserves, sirup from spiced fruits, and especially bread crumbs; that hard sauce will be lighter in texture and less expensive if cream be substituted for a part of the required butter; that odds and ends of jellies and jams may be mixed together and reheated; that the stuffing of a fowl will be improved by putting in bits of left-over meat and vegetables. When one has made such discoveries for herself, cooking has been lifted forever out of the commonplace into the realm of high adventure.

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Enjoy a bowl of Kellogg's

Little Jobs About the House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain home where many little repair jobs have been done recently, there were a number of loose drawer-knobs which could not be made tight. A small rubber band was twisted several times around each bolt, just back of the round metal piece behind the screw-head, then the bolt was screwed in again. The rubber band acts as a washer and prevents loosening. Instead of it, a little disk with a hole in the center, cut from an inner tube or from felt, could be used.

* * *

Several drawers about the house were hard to open because of sticking. The places that stuck were covered with paste wax (paraffine, laundry soap or a tallow candle make good substitutes), then rubbed hard with a cloth. One drawer still did not slide in and out smoothly. It was taken out and the places where it seemed to stick marked heavily with a soft lead pencil. The drawer was run in and out several times, and taken out again and the body of the dresser examined to see where the pencil marks had smudged it. It soon was evident where the tight places were. Lacking a plane, sandpaper was used on them with satisfactory results. It should be remembered that only the bottom part of a drawer should be planed or sandpapered, never the top edges. Before putting the drawer back in place, its bottom and sides and the runners upon which it slides were rubbed with paste wax.

The casters of a wooden chair had become loose. The chair was turned upside down, and warmed glue thickened with cornmeal poured into the holes and the casters replaced. The chair was left inverted over night to give the glue time to harden. This repair should last indefinitely. The really correct way, however, is to glue in a plug of wood to fit the hole, and, when dry, rebore in this plug for the casters.

* * *

An old table had some tiny holes, crevices and dented places in the wood. Each hole or crevice was filled with sealing wax, which had been heated on the end of an old knife, over a tallow candle. When cold it was sandpapered with fine sandpaper, then shellac put over the wax. The places being small, the color was restored with furniture polish. Had they been large, color in the form of stain or paint to match the surrounding surface should have been used over the shellac, and when dry followed by a good rubbing with furniture polish.

The dented places were remedied by laying a blotter soaked in water over them and holding a hot flat-iron over the blotter until it became dry. It was necessary to repeat this several times before the steam made the wood expand, raising it even with the surrounding surface.

* * *

A rear screen door had two holes. One was an inch in diameter. A 2-inch square, cut from a piece of wire screening, was laid over this, with the meshes even, and fastened in place with coarse cotton thread, wound over and over the wires.

For the larger hole a piece of netting two inches larger all around than the hole to be mended was cut out and the wire unraveled for one inch on all four sides, then all the projecting wires bent at right angles in one direction. This was laid over the hole, from the front side of the door, and the bent wires slipped through the door screen to the inside, where each was pressed flat with the fingers. A flat board then was held against the front side of the patch and these wire ends were pounded with a hammer to insure their being absolutely flat and tight. Both mended places looked neat and scarcely showed from a short distance away.

* * *

Having often felt the need of some easy way to keep this screen door propped open, the following little device was thought of and it works splendidly:

It consist of a piece of wood 3½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, and ¾ inch thick. One end was screwed to the door casing, on the inside. The screw was left just loose enough to allow the piece to be raised horizontally to act as a prop against the back edge of the screen door when the latter is open. When not in use the device hangs down out of the way and is not noticeable. It was painted to match the door frame.

For some wide cracks in a floor, a filler was made at home. Sawdust was put in a pail, enough boiling water added to cover, then mixed well and let stand with occasional stirrings until it became almost pulpy, which was about two weeks. Then it was placed on the stove and slowly brought to a boil and kept there until it became of pastelike consistency, then put in a cloth bag and the moisture squeezed out. When the time came to use it, a little glue thinned with warm water was added, and the mixtures pressed in to the floor cracks and leveled off with a knife-blade. When dry, the floor was painted.

Daily Efficiency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If everything else has failed to remove the stubborn stains of the sink or bathtub, try rubbing them with a soft cloth saturated with kerosene.

* * *

When pressing woolen material do not dampen the fabric. Moisten a thin cotton cloth with warm water, lay this over the woolen material to be pressed, and apply the iron to this. The steam and the heat do the work without leaving any marks of the hot iron.

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Products are nearly always put on the market before they are advertised. Quite frequently, changes have to be made in an article before the public generally will accept it. Color, design, flavor—those are some of the things the public has to be consulted about. Sometimes a product won't sell at all and simply has to be discontinued. As soon as people show that they welcome an article and as soon as all refinements and improvements have been added, then you could hear the manufacturer say, if you could be in his office, "Now we can advertise."

When you buy advertised goods, you may know they have gone through the experimental stages. You may be sure that the manufacturer knows they are right and that he is willing to stake his reputation on them. You may be confident that you are buying goods that have sold and that would continue to sell without any advertising at all. For advertising merely lets all of the people know—now—what considerable numbers would find out by word of mouth ten years from now.

Of course, advertising goes a step farther. Word of mouth hardly ever tells all the uses of a product. It often doesn't give the real reasons for its superiority. Advertising tells people all about a product and the numerous ways in which they can use it.

Whatever you buy, therefore, let the advertisements be your guide. When the manufacturer says, "Now we can advertise it," you know that you can safely say, "Now we can buy it."

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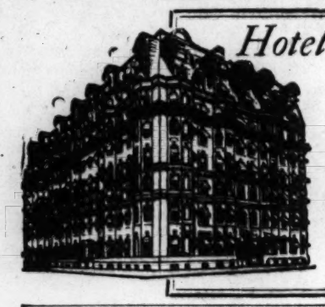

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Room with Bath from $3.50

Gilman M. Lougee, Mgr.

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath $3.00 to $3.50 Double, $3.00 to $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Refinement
The location, appointments and service of this hotel commend themselves particularly to readers of this paper. We invite your inspection. Spacious rooms and suites—Large parlors. Solarium flooded with palms and sunlight. American or European plan.

Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott President

THE VENDOME
BOSTON

Riverbank Court Hotel
On Cambridge Bank of Charles River Basin

Cool, quiet, spacious, accessible, Located on Routes 1, 2, 28 and 38 at corner of Mass. Ave. and Harvard Bridge.

Transient and Permanent

An apartment hotel with atmosphere of home and complete hotel service. One, two and three rooms with bath with refrigeration. Ample parking space. One mile from The Mother Church in Boston.

WILLIAM N. DAVIS, Manager
University 2680 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Exclusive
Brandon Hall Hotel
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Offers Newly Adjusted Rates
Unfurnished—Yearly Basis
Room and bath $1.00 to $2.00 per day
Two Rooms and Bath $2.50 to $3.33 per day
Three rooms and bath $3.60 to $5.36 per day
Furnished Combinations in Proportion
Rates in Our Attractive AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
Reduced to $19 per Week
Guests away three days or longer are not charged for board until their return to hotel
A. LeROY RACE, Resident Manager
Summer resort
Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, Mass.
Offers Pre-War Rates

QUALITY—SERVICE
HOSPITALITY
at
Hotel Fensgate
BOSTON
Five minutes from The Mother Church
Large, cool rooms overlooking Charles River and the Esplanade
Superb Cuisine.
SEND FOR BROCHURE WITH COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

HOTEL SOMERSET
400 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
In Residential Back Bay Section
ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath at Special Summer Rates
Transient or Residential
European Plan Adjacent Garages
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church
W. P. LYLE, Manager

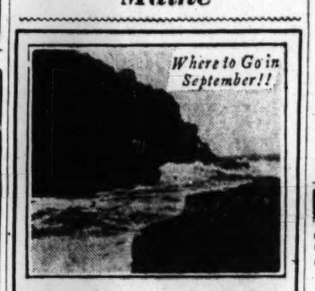
To Our Readers...
Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Greater Boston

Overlooks the Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park
Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Sts.
Apartments in different combinations by the year or shorter periods at reasonable rates.
5 minutes' walk to the Christian Science church
Herbert G. Summers

Cliff Hotel
North Scituate Beach, Mass., F. O. Minot, Mass.
"On the Ocean Front"
$4.50 to $7 a day, American Plan
Sprinkler System Throughout
Golf, $1.00 and $1.50 per day.
One hour's motor ride from Boston.
ALL SPORTS *Same Management*

Maine



CLIFF HOUSE
and Cottages
BALD HEAD CLIFF
OGUNQUIT BY THE SEA, ME.
In Direct Line of the Eclipse
Most beautiful spot in Maine, with a wonderful view of the broad Atlantic.
Homelike, quiet, yet near all sports such as Golf, Tennis, Fishing, etc.
Open to October 1st.
Special Rates for September
Write for Information and Booklets.
C. E. WEARE, Proprietor

NEWPORT HOUSE
The only Hotel on the Shore at
Bar Harbor, Maine
Attractive Rates for 1932
THOS. P. JONES, Prop. Write for Booklet

De Witt Hotel
LEWISTON, MAINE
offers gracious hospitality to the vacationist and traveler.
European Rates—$2.50 with bath, $1.50 with running water.
FRANKLIN E. HODGKINS, Prop.

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Chocorua Inn
Chocorua, New Hampshire
Offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Won't you write for one?
A. B. ATWOOD, Proprietor

RUSSELL COTTAGES
White Mts., Kearsarge, N. H.
A small hotel accommodating 125 guests Situated among mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Horseback riding, Spring water, farm products Open June 15th. Orchestra after July 1st Booklet.
GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

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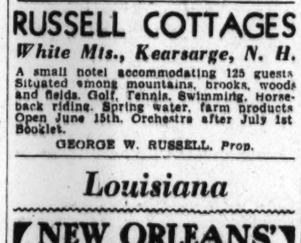
NEW ORLEANS' FAMOUS St. Charles Hotel
One of America's Leading Hotels
ACCOMMODATING 1000 GUESTS
Reduced Room Rates
Meals at $2.50 per day... additional, if inclusive rate is desired
ALFRED S. AMER & CO. Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Send for descriptive folder Illustrated Mardi Gras Program for the asking
Valorization offices for all Transportation Lines in Lobby

Pennsylvania



Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 Rooms, each with bath Garage facilities
Rates commence at $4.
Horace Leland Wiggins Managing Director

Illinois

The Orrington
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
Famed for Its Food

500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two. 400 car garage.
H. Edwin Shepard, Mgr.
HOTEL PERE MARQUETTE

Massachusetts

HOTEL STONEHAVEN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NOTED FOR DELICIOUS FOOD
New England Charm and Hospitality with most modern comforts. In-a-door beds—serving pantries—Frigidaires.
Single with Bath, $2.50 to $4.50
Double with Bath, $3.00 to $7.00
ELLIOT S. RYAN, Manager

Plymouth Rock House
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Built in 1794

Situated on one of the most historical spots in America, overlooking Plymouth Rock and Bay. Bath or running water in every room Open all year round.
J. S. CLARK

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ

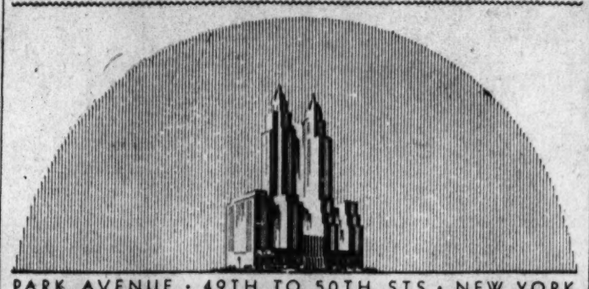
Hotel Bellevue
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria Restaurant
Rooms with running water $2 up
Rooms with bath $3 up

Men Only
VISITING BOSTON?
Stay With Us and Save Money
Technology Chambers
8 IRVINGTON ST.
Rates $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

The Savoy
435 Columbus Ave. BOSTON
Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Single $1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Double $2.50, 3.00
Suite for four $5.00, 6.00
All rooms with bath. Weekly rates.

Labor Day Special
NORTH SHORE INN
Magnolia-by-the-Sea, Mass.
Come for Saturday night shore dinner, stay through Monday night supper, $9 single, $16 double. Phone Magnolia 1394.
In the path of total eclipse August 31st

New York City



There is a Waldorf that you see . . . and a greater Waldorf that you don't see but realize . . . the tremendous service establishment which operates on one guiding principle; perfection of service to you, the patron, with painstaking attention to your individual preferences and desires.

★

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The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE
Managing Director

The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

Welcome To This Inn of Hospitality in NEW YORK
Near Largest Department Stores Convenient to Theatres.
1000 Quiet Rooms In The Midst of The City
A Room With A Bath
For One From $2.50 For Two From $3.50 For Three From $4.50
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
28th St. Near 5th Avenue—NEW YORK—Albara M. Gutterson, Manager

Background
College girls, art and drama students, business and professional women enjoy both the contacts and club facilities provided by the Allerton.

from $2 DAILY
$10 WEEKLY
Students floors at special rates.

Allerton CLUB FOR WOMEN
130 E. 57th St., New York
GRACE B. DRAKE, *Manager*

Quiet Distinction
and a location near New York's most important business and shopping sections, are yours when you stop at the Hotel White. Apartment hotel service makes this a luxurious home whether for a brief stay or a permanent home.

HOTEL WHITE
Lexington Avenue and 37th Street
NEW YORK CITY
M. P. MATHEWSON, Manager

MONITOR READERS
We have a special rate for you at
Hotel Iroquois
NEW YORK CITY
Forty-fourth St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves.
Rooms and Suites With Bath
$14.00 a week or $50.00 a month and up
Also Unfurnished Suites
M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
Boston, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
Five minutes' walk to Mother Church

RALEIGH HALL
a Club Residence for Men

184 W. 47th St., NEW YORK
Famous for its cheerful hospitality and clean, quiet, comfortable rooms. A Club home for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. BRyant 9-7000.
G. VINCENT BLAIR, Mgr.

New York State

The GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 23rd ST.
for Men and Women
In the Refined Gramercy Park Section
"Offering the Most at the Least Expenditure"
- Charming Lounges
- Bridge and Reading Rooms
- Solarium and Open Roof
- Every Room with Phone and Bath

WEEKLY RATES
$12.50 to $17.50
DAILY RATES, $2 to $3
Luncheon 55c Dinner $1
M. L. RANDLE Manager
Write for Booklet
TEN MINUTES FROM EVERYWHERE

New York State

In ALBANY, it's the
DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
a knott hotel John J. Hyland, Manager

A charming modern hotel delightfully located. Every room with bath. Elevator, private beach, orchestra. Excellent communications.
New Hotel Cedarshore
AND COTTAGES
On the Great South Bay
SAYVILLE, L.I.

HOTEL CAMPBELL
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
$2.50 up, European
The only fireproof hotel in the city. First-class dining-room service
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS

300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
Hotel Touraine
A. A. ROBERTS Managing Director
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chicago

40
East Oak
Apartment Hotel
Catering to a Select Clientele of Recommended Guests
A short or extended stay in THE FAIR "33" CITY will be more enjoyable here.
Association Reservations Now Being Made at Special Rates
Roof Promenade
Solarium Restaurant
Commissary, Valet and Beauty Salon
CHICAGO
Whitehall 6040

Cool Lake Breezes
In Summer particularly you will enjoy our location—our cool spacious rooms. Just a block from Lake Michigan and Lincoln Park, yet convenient to everything of importance in Chicago. A cosmopolitan hotel of highest character, with outstanding accommodations at decidedly attractive rates. Write for literature.

HOTEL
KNICKERBOCKER
Chicago
Walton Place (just East of Michigan)

A Serene Hotel Home
The recognized high character of Hotel Pearson—its quiet, cultured atmosphere—its loveliness—a location adjacent to the business, theater and shopping centers of Chicago, but away from the noise and grime—are a few of the features that make it the preferred Chicago hotel. Delightful, immaculate, modern rooms, suites or apartments with kitchen. An unusually attractive and fine dining room. An enjoyable walk or 5 minutes by motor coach from downtown.

Truly Attractive Rates
Will you please visit or write us?

HOTEL PEARSON
190 East Pearson Street
CHICAGO

Southerners prefer hotel SHORELAND
A perfect vacation spot on the shores of Lake Michigan. At your doors—miles of beautiful park bridle paths—tennis courts, golf courses, bathing beaches. Lawns, wide verandas—dining on the outdoor terrace. Seclusion if you want it—or summer-resort life. An hotel of recognized distinction, spacious, airy, smartly appointed rooms or complete apartments fanned by cooling Lake breezes. Rates most attractive. Write today!

55th Street at the Lake
CHICAGO

You will enjoy this fine hotel in Summer!
Cooling Lake breezes. Golf, tennis, boating, your favorite recreation at your door. Facing Lincoln Park and the Lake. Only 10 minutes to the city-center via motor coach. Two blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. A perfect summer location and a hotel of highest character. Spacious, cheerful single rooms or completely furnished housekeeping apartments. Every modern convenience. Single rooms $3 per day. Your inquiry is cordially invited.

THE PARK LANE
Sheridan Road at Surf Street
CHICAGO

Have You RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION to the Monitor?
Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Los Angeles

NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES
1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished, deep, soft beds—running ice water.
ROOMS, with bath ..... $2.50 and Up
ROOMS, without bath ..... $1.00 and Up
EXCELLENT MEALS MODERATE PRICES
Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all Trains.

Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST CENTRALLY LOCATED-FIREPROOF
HOTEL Ludy
So. CAROLINA AVE.-ATLANTIC CITY
A Beachfront Hotel . . . Just off the Walk
LABOR DAY WEEK-END
Offering Accommodations, Service, Cuisine and Hospitality that come only with 35 years of experience in catering to vacationists, at
SUCH LOW RATES
Fresh and Salt Water Baths—Three Ocean View Sun Decks—Vita Glass Solarium—Ocean Bathing from Hotel—Dining in bathing attire on Sun and Surf Terrace. Fireproof Garage Attached.
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
R. B. LUDY, M.D.

SAT., SUN. AND MON. $15 $18 & $21 INCLUDING ALL MEALS

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

CRAIG HALL
So. Illinois Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
A hotel of quiet distinction with a friendly feeling of home.
Our rooms are unusually large and cheerful, and our meals delicious.
Summer rates from $4 per day up American plan. Free bathing direct from hotel. Write for illustrated folder, etc.

Washington, D. C.

The DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Little Journeys from Washington
10. Great Falls of the Potomac River.
Within easy reach of Washington by way of either the Maryland or Virginia side. The rush of water swirling among the great boulders and descending in a series of falls is very picturesque and beautiful.

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
14th & K Down Town
radio in every room
swimming pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS
500 ROOMS FROM $2.00

The WILLARD
A hotel of highest distinction, located on famous Pennsylvania Avenue, at 14th Street. World renowned cuisine and service at very moderate rates. Special Luncheon $1.00 and $1.50 and Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50 and $2.50, in Crystal Room; also a la carte
COFFEE SHOP Here you may enjoy a Special Luncheon at 75c, 85c and $1.00 and a Table d'Hote Dinner at $1.25; also a la carte.
FRANK S. HIGHT, President

Minnesota

DRIVE YOUR CAR RIGHT INTO ST. PAUL'S GREATER
HOTEL LOWRY
A STATS OPERATED HOTEL
—and don't worry about your clothes or how you look—you can go from our 350-car ramp garage direct to your room without going through hotel lobby. Popular price Coffee Shop—500 Rooms—500 Baths. Circulating iced artesian water and radio service in every room. Rates: Single, $2.50 to $5; Double, $3.50 to $7. The Lowry is the Northwest's most popular hotel.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE CURTIS HOTEL
TARIFF
$2 AND UP
Largest in Minneapolis
"Radio in Every Room"

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"LAND OF THE SKY"
Newest hotel in this famous resort
100 ROOMS 100 BATHS
European Plan Tourist and Commercial Restaurant in Building
DAILY RATES Single $2.50 up Double $3.50 up
On Appalachian Scenic Highway. All outdoor sports. Three golf courses. Send for interesting brochure. Wilbur Devendorf, Manager.

Canada

TORONTO, CANADA
Prince George
Magnificently Furnished, Liberally Conducted, Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.
E. WINNETT THOMPSON, *Managing Director.*

3 Blocks to Olympic Games Stadium
HOTEL TYLER
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
. . . also near Shrine Auditorium. 3-minute car service. 15 minutes to downtown. Quiet, Comfortable;; all rooms with showers, lavatories Cafe. Garage. $1.50 and up, singles. Make early reservations. Zeno Barnes, Prop.
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WILSHIRE DISTRICT—South Coronado at 7th St. EVERY CONVENIENCE. A REAL HOTEL HOME. NEAR TWO PARKS. Close to Downtown, Hollywood, Theatres and Churches. RATES from $1.50 Day. 100 ROOMS.
SAVE THIS AD. IT'S GOOD for a FREE "YELLOW CAB" AUTO RIDE from all DEPOTS for REGISTERING GUESTS.

The Gaylord
AN APARTMENT HOTEL
Five Minutes' Walk from Ninth Church
Cafe Room Service
LOS ANGELES
Wilshire at Kenmore
M. A. Charlston, Mgr.

California

HOLLYWOOD
HOTEL CHRISTIE
Close proximity to downtown Los Angeles, the Beaches, and every place of interest and amusement, make this the ideally convenient location. The utmost in pleasant, comfortable accommodation at rates from $2.00.
R. J. MATHESON, Manager

Hotel Harrison
OAKLAND, CALIF.
For those desiring quiet, dignity, comfort, at Most Reasonable Rates.
CLOSE TO EVERYTHING
RATES ON REQUEST

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
15TH and YAMHILL
PORTLAND, OREGON
"Portland's Finest Residential Hotel"
Close to business district yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet. Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates. Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are resident guests.
Under management of MR. E. A. DICKINSON

Heathman Hotels
Your home when in
Portland, Oregon

Colorado

YOU WILL ENJOY
...THE... Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER COLORADO
460 Rooms with Bath—Moderate Rates
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES
Breakfast . 25c - 35c - 50c
Luncheon . 35c - 50c - 65c
Dinner . . 65c - 85c - $1

Travel

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In the SPOTLIGHT of WINTER CRUISES

Coronation tour of a NEW ship!

Sails from New York Jan. 12
San Francisco Jan. 27
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FARES, $1250 up
January to April, cruising in the exotic mildness of the South Seas and Orient! Direct call at Bali, Port Moresby and seventeen other fascinating Pacific ports. Optional to Angkor Wat.
Reservations now being made. Full details from your travel agency or our offices.

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215 Market Street ..... San Francisco
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AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND
New low fares on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 26	Last Aug. 25
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	2	1⅞	2	1¾
24	10	.40	Abraham & Str	100	22	22	22	22⅝
5⅜	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1300	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	20	60	60	60	..
30⅝	12	2	Adams Mills	400	20¼	19	20¼	19¼
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	700	4½	4⅛	4¼	4
16½	4⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½
60½	20⅛	4½¶	Air Reduction	4300	61⅞	58⅝	61	60
11⅞	7⅝	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	12⅛	10⅞	11⅞	12⅛
3⅜	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7⅜	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
10⅛	¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
7	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1200	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	10	13	11	13	13
87½	47½	6†	Allied Chem	15100	86	81⅝	84⅝	84¼
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	116½	116½	116½	118½
13⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	12⅞	12	12⅝	12⅜
17¾	12	2	Amerada	400	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
12	4½	..	Am Ag Ch C pf	100	12	12	12	10½
9½	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	14	10½	14¼	11
11½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1400	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
2½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9½	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	9¼	9	9	9½
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	15
74⅞	29⅝	5¶	Am Can	21200	59⅛	56⅛	58⅝	57⅝
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2700	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12
49⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	100	46	45	46	44⅞
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	6	6	6	5¾
37⅜	18	3¶	Am Chicle	400	34½	34½	34½	34¾
19⅜	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	20¾	19¼	20¾	19¼
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛
10½	2¾	..	Am European	100	9½	9½	9½	10
11⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	6400	11	9¾	10⅞	10⅜
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	26½	25	26½	25
38⅛	3	..	Am & For Pow 7	1400	28	27	28	31
77¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	16¾	14½	16¾	17½
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	400	5½	5	5½	5
15¾	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	2300	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	47	47	47	..
9⅛	2½	..	Am nIternational	2200	10	8⅞	10	9½
⅝	¼	..	Am La France	200	⅝	½	⅝	½
4	1	..	Am La Fr pf	10	4	4	4	..
10½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1200	13	12⅛	13	12¼
1¾	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
6⅝	6½	..	Am Metal	1400	6⅞	6¼	6½	6⅛
2½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	20	23	22	23	22½
33	7⅞	1½	Am News	200	24	21½	24	21
16⅞	..	..	Am Power & Lt	7100	12½	11⅛	12	12¼
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	48	46	47	49
15	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	6100	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	8¾
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	15¾	13½	15½	14⅝
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	24⅝	23½	24	24¼
20⅛	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	20¾	18¼	20¼	19⅜
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1400	43½	43¼	43¼	..
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	55	55	55	..
9¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	3200	12	10⅜	11½	10⅝
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	65½	65½	65½	64
36¾	20	2½¶	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	35¼
39¾	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	32¼	31⅜	32	32
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	41100	119½	113⅞	118⅝	115¼
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	25	22	25	22
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	120	37	36	37	36
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	5100	28¾	26½	28	27½
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	1700	23½	23	23½	23¼
15⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	1500	6	5¾	6	5¾
35	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	33	31	33	32¼
1½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1400	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4⅝	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4¾
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	11000	11¼	10½	11¼	11¼
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	2200	11¾	11	11?	11½
12¾	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill	1100	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
14⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	13⅛	12⅝	13	13⅛
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	400	3½	2⅞	3½	2¾
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	100	4½	4½	4½	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1400	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
8¼	2	..	Asso Dry Goodds	1200	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9
9¾	6½	..	Asso Oil	2000	15	14⅞	15	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	11100	58⅛	54	57	55¾
86	35	5	Atchison pf	200	73	72	73	71
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	33¾	32	33½	34
12	5⅛	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	9	9	9	..
51⅝	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	8400	19¾	18½	19⅜	19⅞
151¾	78⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	19300	74¾	67½	72	66
5⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	4300	10¼	8¾	10	9
29½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1100	20	28	30	29
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	16¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	4100	24¾	23¼	24½	25
35	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	34	34	34	35
6¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
43½	10	..	Beatrice Cream	700	25¼	24⅝	25	24⅞
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	88	88	88	86⅞
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	1100	7	4½	7	..
41⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	4300	11⅞	10⅝	11¼	11⅛
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	100	17½	16½	17	16¾
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	5300	22	19⅜	21⅝	20
44	16⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	100	47½	43½	47½	44
14	6¼	..	Bloomingdale	10	9	9	9	..
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	500	15¼	13¼	15	14¾
43⅛	20	2	Borden	16800	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	31⅛
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	4400	10	9⅛	9⅞	9¾
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	3700	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	6¾
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	19000	24⅜	22	24⅞	23½
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3200	60	57½	60	59½
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1900	81½	79	81½	80½
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5	5	5	5
8⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	1500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1¾
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	9	9	9	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	700	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
7¾	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	4200	13¼	12½	13¼	12¼
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	1300	8¾	7⅞	8¾	8¾
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	30	27½	26½	26½	29⅞
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	70	49½	49½	49½	49¾
1¼	½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
19	7	..	Byers	5700	18⅞	16⅜	18⅛	17⅛
			—C—					
12⅝	4	..	Calif Packing	1700	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
4½	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
14½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	500	13	12½	12⅛	12¾
20⅛	7¼	..	Canadian Pac	27100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
20	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	3000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
8	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	3000	7½	7	7½	8
62½	16¾	..	Case Thresh	21700	61⅞	58	61⅞	68¾
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3100	11⅞	11	11⅞	11⅛
5¼	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	300	5	4⅞	5	..
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	..
19¾	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	19	18¾	18¾	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	500	4	4	4	..
15	3⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	13¼	12⅛	13	12½
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4600	19¼	17⅞	19¼	18⅞
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	21000	28¼	26⅞	27⅞	27½
2	⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
5	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	1900	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	11¾	11	11¾	11
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	3100	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	3¾
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	7½	6⅜	7¼	7⅛
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	7500	10⅞	12	13½	13
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	2500	26	25½	25½	26⅝
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	4½	4	4⅛	4½
11⅛	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	11¼	10	11¼	11⅛
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	22	21½	21½	20½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	11	11	11	11
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	500	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4
15½	6	..	Chile Copper	6000	15½	12	14	14
15⅞	5	1	Chrysler	8600	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞
28½	11⅜	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	14	14	14	14
2¼	¼	..	City Stores	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
31½	11	..	Colgate-Palm-P	6500	17⅞	17	17⅝	17⅜
95	65	6	Colg-Palm P pf	300	80⅝	83	83⅝	82⅝
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	700	7⅞	7	7⅞	8
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	11⅛	9½	11⅛	10
25	4¼	..	Colo & Southern	100	20	20	20	..
18⅛	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	15600	17⅞	16½	17½	17⅝
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	500	78	77½	77½	77½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	9700	34¼	32½	33⅞	34
14½	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	14¼	15⅝	15	14
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	1000	18	18	18	..
72	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	2000	70	70	70	73
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	300	24½	24	24	24
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	120	18	18	18	16½
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	22¾	21¾	22½	22½
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	77	77	77	77
10⅝	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	4600	10¼	10	10¼	10
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	6400	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	66¼	65	66⅛	65¼
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1400	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
11¾	2¾	..	Consol FilmI pf	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	12400	62½	60	62	61
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95	95	95	95
10⅞	0¾	1	Consol Laundries	4500	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞	6½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	2700	8½	8⅛	8¼	8½
1⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	3700	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
7⅜	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7
1⅛	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	10	44½	44½	44½	44
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	8500	34⅞	32½	34⅜	34⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	4000	22	20	22	22
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	300	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
7¾	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	2500	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
49½	24¾	3	Corn Products	7500	49⅞	47½	49	47
4⅞	1½	..	Coty	1000	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4½
23	13½	2	Cream of Wheat	1000	20	19¾	20	19¾
23½	10⅞	..	Crex Carpet	3500	26	25	26	25⅜
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
2¼	½	..	Crown Zellerbach	1200	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	400	20	18	20	21½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	40	38½	38½	37⅞
17	4	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	16½	16	16	..
2⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	3	2⅞	3	3
20	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	22	22	22	24
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	1400	18	17¾	18	18¼
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	150	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	11000	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	9	9	9	..
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1000	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
7½	4	.60	Davega St	200	7½	7½	7½	..
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅝
89½	32	6	Dle & Hudson	4000	86	79	84½	83⅞
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3500	34⅞	30	34½	31⅝
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	500	8	7½	7⅞	8
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	200	89½	89	89	90⅝
17½	12	1	Diamond Match	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
11⅞	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1200	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	1500	17⅝	16½	17⅜	17
13⅞	5	..	Douglas A	200	9	9	9	8⅞
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	300	5	5	5	4⅜
1⅛	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	400	1	⅞	⅞	..
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	20000	41¼	38⅝	40½	39½
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	100	103	103	103	105⅛
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	98	98	98	..
			—E—					
5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅛
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	15000	60⅞	56⅛	59	57¼
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1000	7⅜	7	7¼	7⅛
1¼	¼	..	Eitingon Schild	300	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	9500	21¾	19⅞	21¼	20¼
4	¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
15⅝	2¾	..	Elec Pow&Lt	7500	11	9⅞	10¾	10⅜
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow&L pf	2000	46	41½	44	43¾
55½	8¾	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	38	37	37½	36½
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	28½	28	28½	28
10	2	..	Erie RR	3500	10⅜	9	10	10
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	1000	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	15½
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	500	9¾	9¼	9½	10
7½	2	2e	Eureka Vacuum	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
			—F—					
47¾	19½	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	24	23	23	..
1¾	½	..	Fashion Park	200	1	1	1	..
2⅜	..	..	Fed Screw W	500	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	2500	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	7500	22	20⅞	22	21¾
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	4000	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pfp A	200	62	62	62	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	3500	51½	50	50	50
½	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	2000	½	⅜	½	½
2	¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	240	1	⅞	1	..
1½	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	50	1⅛	1	1	-
10	4½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
13½	3	..	Foster Wheeler	4000	12½	11⅞	12⅝	12⅛
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	2500	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝
5½	1	..	Foundation	1000	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	..
5⅝	1	..	Fox Film A	8000	5½	5	5⅜	5⅛
23¼	10	2	Freeport Texas	2500	25¾	24½	25⅝	25
			—G—					
4½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	14300	18½	17½	18½	18
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	600	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	1200	16¼	14⅝	16¼	16⅜
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	2100	5	4¼	5	4⅝
4	¼	..	Gen Cable	200	4¼	4	4	4⅜
23	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	70	23½	21⅞	23½	22½
26⅛	8	.40	Gen Electric	9800	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
40⅛	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	3500	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	2	2	2	2
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	20	26½	26	26½	..
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	90	29	27¾	29	28¼
45½	28	3	Gen Mills	1800	44½	44¼	44¼	..
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	8900	16⅛	15	15	15⅝
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	81	81	81	80½
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
5¼	1	..	Gen Pub Service	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	18½	18	18½	18⅜
1⅜	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¾	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	200	11	10½	11	10⅛
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4600	21½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	69	69	69	..
3	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15⅛
7⅞	3⅛	..	Glidden	200	7¼	7	7	7¼
65	35	7	Glidden ppf	50	68	67	68	65
7¼	2⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3600	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
19⅞	8⅛	1.60	Gold Dust	3400	19⅛	17⅞	18⅞	18⅞
9⅞	2⅛	..	Goodrich	100	9⅝	8½	8½	9⅛
26	7	..	Goodrich pf	500	27	26½	27	26
21	5½	..	Goodyear	300	21½	19⅞	21	20
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	59	57⅞	58⅝	58⅝
28½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2900	27⅞	24⅜	27⅞	26½
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	4600	3	2⅞	3	3
8⅜	2⅜	..	Granby	1400	8	7½	7½	7⅞
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	5400	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	35	34	35	34¾
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	800	22⅜	22	22⅜	22¼
19	6½	..	Greene Cananea	20	17½	17½	17½	18
28	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2800	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	19¾
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	1100	11	10	11	11
11⅜	3¼	..	Great West Sug	1400	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¾
2⅛	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
8	2	..	Gulf Mobile & N	300	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
14¾	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	1300	14	11	14	..
10½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	1500	10½	9	10½	9¾
			—H—					
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
3⅛	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
24	7⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24
1⅞	¼	..	Hartman Corp B	1200	½	½	½	..
2¾	¼	..	Hayes Body	800	2¾	1¼	2	1⅛
28⅝	13⅞	2	Hercules Powder	800	25	23½	25	20
95	70¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	90	90	89⅞	90	..
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	400	69¾	67⅞	68	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	77½	77⅛	77½	75½
10⅜	3	..	Hollander	100	6	6	6	6½
12½	7½	1	Holland Furnace	800	12	10⅝	11⅞	11¼
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	100	119	119	119	114
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	500	3	2¾	3	3
24⅞	8¾	..	Houston Oil	2900	23⅝	22	23⅝	23½
5⅛	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	1100	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅝
16⅛	5	.40	Howe Sound	1200	11	10½	10⅝	10¾
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	900	22½	20⅛	21½	21⅛
11⅞	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	1200	8	7¼	7⅞	7⅝
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	1600	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
			—I—					
20	4¾	..	Ill Central	9600	19¼	17¼	17¼	18½
38⅜	7	2	Indus Rayon	3600	29⅝	26¾	28¾	29½
39½	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1800	38⅝	33⅝	38½	35½
24¾	10	..	Inland Steel	400	24½	22⅞	24½	24½
5	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	1800	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4¾
8	3¼	.62½	Insuranshare Del	1200	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	3600	4¼	2⅝	3⅞	4⅞
2⅛	¼	..	Intercon Rub	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5	1⅛	..	Interlake Iron	800	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5½
1¾	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	1300	3½	1⅞	2⅞	1⅜
10	3¾	..	Int Agr ppf	1800	12½	11	11	10
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	1900	105	102¼	105	102½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
18¾	3⅜	..	Int Cement	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustino	600	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
34½	10¾	1.80	Int Harvester	9600	31⅝	29⅝	31	29⅞
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	97	97	97	95¼
11⅝	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	2800	9⅝	9	9½	9⅜
4	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	400	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3½
10¾	3½	..	Int Nickel	120000	10¼	9⅛	10	9⅝
86	50	7	Int Nickel pf	100	75	75	75	..
10½	1⅝	..	Int Paper 7pc	30	11	9⅞	11	9
2½	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2½
1⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&P C	100	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	..
11	..	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	300	10⅝	10	10	9⅜
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	200	17	16⅝	17	17
44⅝	20¼	3	Int Shoe	100	29	29	29	29¾
24⅞	7½	..	Int Silver	500	21⅝	19	20⅞	19
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	110	54	52	54	51
12⅝	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	11100	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	11⅞
42½	18	..	Int Tel & Tel xw	110	34	34	34	34
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
18	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	18	18	18	18
			—J—					
35	15⅛	3½¶	Jewel Tea	300	33⅝	31⅛	33⅝	31½
28⅛	10	..	Johns Manville	10500	28½	25¾	27½	27
99¾	45	7	Johns Man pf	40	74½	70¼	70¼	..
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	50	65	65	65	63
			—K—					
13⅜	2¼	..	Kan C & South	200	12¾	11½	12¾	12⅞
24	5	2	Kan C & So pf	200	22	21⅛	22	24
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	200	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
11	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	400	11½	9⅜	11½	9⅝
1¾	½	..	Kelley Sp ctfs	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	1300	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	2400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	1400	6	5⅝	6	5⅞
32¼	16	..	Kelley-Sp 6% ct	200	42½	42½	42½	..
14⅜	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	11000	14⅛	13	13¾	13⅞
13⅛	3	..	Kinney pf	10	12½	12½	12½	11¾
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	3700	13½	13⅛	13¼	13¼
9⅛	1-32	..	Kreuger & Toll	1000	⅝	⅜	½	½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	2400	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	16⅝
			—L—					
4	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	900	5	4	5	3⅞
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	70	55	53	55	53
4½	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4
9	1¼	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	400	8⅞	7⅜	8⅞	7⅜
21¾	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	20¼	17¾	19¼	18¼
50½	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1100	49¾	47¼	49½	49⅞
8	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
22	9	1	Liquid Carbonic	200	17	16	17	17
35	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	11000	35	32¾	34½	34¼
75½	39	6½	Loews pf	300	75½	75½	75½	..
4⅜	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
36⅜	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	29⅜	27¾	29⅜	29
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	20½	20	20½	20⅛
32⅜	7½	4	Louisville & N	200	28⅛	25¼	28	28⅛
2¼	½	..	Louisville Oil R	200	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	1¾
18	9½	6½	Louisiana OR pf	50	15	15	15	..
8¼	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	200	8¼	7¼	8⅛	7¼
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	200	16	16	16	16
62	20	6	McCrory pf	120	44	43	44	45
7½	2½	..	McGraw-Hill	100	5	5	5	..
18⅞	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	100	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
4	⅜	..	McClellan Stores	200	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
[illegible]	28	4	McKeesport Tin	200	51⅛	49¾	51	50½
36	10	..	McLellan Sto pf	60	21¼	20	20	..
22¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	1000	22⅞	20	22	20⅞
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	3600	45	42½	44	43⅞
10	4½	.50	Magma Copper	200	9	8½	9	9½
1¾	½	..	Mallinson	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	150	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
46⅝	20	7	Man Elv gtd	440	26¾	20	20	29¼
20¾	4	..	Man Slv mg	11100	6¾	5½	6⅝	6¾
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	200	13¾	13¼	13¾	14
9	3	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
11½	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	400	10	9½	10	9½
2⅞	½	..	Marmon Motor	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	200	10⅜	9¼	10	9¾
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	2300	19⅛	17½	19	18¾
20	9½	..	May Dept Stores	4100	17	15⅞	17	17½
18	8	1.20	Melville Shoe	200	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
19½	5¼	2	Mesta Mach	300	15	14½	15	15
4¾	1½	..	Miagi Cop	1000	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅜
7⅜	3⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
10	2	..	Midland Steel	200	8	7¼	8	7¼
52	25	8	Midland Stl pf	100	52	52	52	..
2⅞	⅝	..	Min Moline	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Min & StL	900	⅝	½	½	½
3⅞	⅞	..	Min SP & SSM	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
8½	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	8⅞	7½	8⅞	8¼
22⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	200	21¼	19	21¼	21¼
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	11200	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	8½
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	300	16	14⅛	15¾	16
10¾	5½	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
30¾	13⅞	1¼	Monsanto Chem	400	23½	23⅛	23¾	23⅞
13½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	110	13¼	12¼	13	12¾
½	⅛	..	Mother Lode	200	½	½	½	..
1	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
26½	7⅜	2	Motor Products	400	23½	21	23	21½
6½	2	1	Motor Wheel	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
13⅜	2	..	Mullins Mfg	1000	9½	8½	9⅛	8⅞
27	5	..	Mullins pf	10	16	16	16	..
15	7	1	Munsingwear	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	1100	6	4⅞	5⅞	5
			—N—					
27½	7½	..	Nash Chat StL	30	25	20	20	..
19⅛	8	1	Nash Motors	4100	16⅞	15½	16⅞	15⅞
4	1¼	..	Nat Acme	400	4	3¾	3¾	4
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	9100	42⅞	40⅝	42½	41⅝
130	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	125	125	125	119
15⅛	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	2700	15⅛	13⅜	14⅝	13⅞
31⅝	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	2100	22⅞	22¾	23⅝	23⅝
1¼	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	400	1¼	1	1	1
8	3⅜	..	Nat Enam & St	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛
18¾	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	10100	17⅜	16	17⅜	17¼
31½	13½	1	Nat Steel	4100	31½	27	31½	27⅞
12	3½	..	Nat Supply	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
17⅝	4⅛	..	Nat Surety	2100	17⅝	15	17	15⅝
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	2500	10⅞	9	10⅝	9
5½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	200	4½	4	4½	5
7⅜	2½	..	Neevda Cons Cop	400	7	6½	6⅞	6¾
3⅜	1⅛	..	Newport Indus	400	3⅜	2⅝	3⅜	2½
5¾	1¾	..	Newton Steel	200	5⅛	5	5	5
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	31400	28⅝	26⅛	27¾	27⅝
9½	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	2100	8½	8	8½	9
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	1400	13⅝	12	13	13⅝
2	½	..	NY Investors	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	9700	24¼	22½	23¼	23½
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	100	41	41	41	42
10¼	3⅜	..	NL Ont & W	2100	9⅝	9½	9⅝	10
6¼	1¾	..	NY Shipbldg	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
64¾	20	7	NY Shipbldg pf	160	48	41	48	41
20	10¾	.50d	Noranda M	10400	19⅛	18	19⅝	18⅝
2½	½	..	Norfolk & South	200	2	2	2	1⅞
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	400	111	110	110	114
40	13¾	10a	North American	210	36	33½	36	35
47⅞	25½	3	North Amer pf	700	46	45	46	..
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	1200	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
23½	5½	..	Northern Pacific	14100	22⅝	20⅞	22⅛	21⅝
2¼	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	400	2	1¾	2	2
			—O—					
11	5	.30e	Ohio Oil	2700	10¼	10	10¼	10½
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
10¼	2½	..	Oliver F E ppf	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9
4⅞	1½	..	Omnibus	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
9⅞	3	..	Oppenheim Col	400	6¼	6	6⅛	5⅝
14¼	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	7900	19	18	19	18¾
5¼	1⅛	..	Otis Steel	1400	5¼	4⅞	5¼	4¾
14	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	390	13½	12½	13½	12⅛
27½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	25½	24½	25	25
			—P—					
4¼	2½	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3⅞	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	10	3⅛	3½	3½	3⅝
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	1700	32¼	31¼	32¾	31⅜
45	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	2400	45	42¾	45	44
11	3¼	..	Pacific Mills	480	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	690	84½	82	84½	83½
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	2100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
1¼	½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	12100	8⅞	7½	8	7⅞
8½	2	..	Park & Tilford	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
1¼	⅜	..	Park Utah	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2	¼	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
1⅛	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1	1	1	1
5⅝	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	200	4	4	4	4
9	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	1700	7¾	7	7¾	6⅝
4⅝	⅝	..	Peerless Motor	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
2	⅝	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	2	1⅜	2	1¾
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	14100	24½	22¾	24¼	24
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	3100	19	18¼	18⅝	18⅞
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	17	85	82	85	84
5	⅞	..	Peoria & Eastern	700	5	4¼	5	4
18	1⅝	..	Pere Marquette	100	17	17	17	18
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	20	20	18	18	22½
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	60	23	23	23	23
7¼	3	..	Petroleum	1700	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
9½	3⅜	..	Phelps Dodge	2900	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	200	38	37⅛	37⅛	38¼
73	48	6	Phila Co pf n	100	70	70	70	..
6⅝	2	..	Phila & Reading	9100	6⅞	5¼	6⅝	5¼
7⅝	2	..	Phillips Pet	2700	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
9	3½	..	Phoenix Hos	300	8⅞	8	8⅞	8¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
22½	9¾	1.20	Pillsbury Flour	200	17½	17	17½	17
9⅛	3	..	Pitts Coal	400	9½	8½	9½	9
40¼	14	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	28½	28½	28½	29
4⅞	..	..	Pitts Screw&B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
24	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	40	22	22	22	..
2½	½	..	Pitts Term	400	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	1¾
12½	7	..	Pitts T pf	100	9	9	9	..
40	14	..	Pitts United pf	40	37⅞	35¼	37⅞	37¾
5¼	1	..	Poor&Co B	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
12½	1⅜	..	Postal Tel pf	700	12	10	12	12
2⅞	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	700	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
42⅞	19⅝	2	Proctor & Gam	2700	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞	32½
1¾	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
60	28	3.20	Public Service	4900	52	50	51⅛	51
87	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	87	87	87	..
102½	11½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	101	101	101	102½
27	10½	3	Pullman	2700	26⅞	24	26⅜	25⅞
6⅛	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	1700	6⅞	6	6⅜	6⅛
80	50	..	Pure Oil pf	130	77	75	77	76
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	4100	13⅛	11¾	13⅛	12
			—R—					
10⅝	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	25000	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9¼
18⅞	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	500	16¼	15½	16¼	15⅝
7	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅜
14½	4	..	RR Securities	400	10	9½	10	12
11⅜	4⅜	.60	Raybestos Man	100	9	9	9	.9
48	9½	1	Reading	100	45	45	45	45
6⅝	2½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
½	⅛	..	Reis & Co	100	½	½	½	..
5⅞	1	..	Remington Rand	1500	7⅞	5¾	7	5¾
24	4	..	RemRand 1pf	300	24	23	24	24
22	5	..	RemRand 2pf	10	25	25	25	22
3⅝	1½	..	Reo Motors	500	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅞
9	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	800	9⅜	8	9⅜	8¾
24	2½	..	Repub I&S pf	300	23½	21⅛	23⅜	22¼
7½	..	..	Revere C&B A	100	12½	12⅛	12½	7½
10⅝	5⅛	1	Reynolds Metal	200	10	9½	10	10
1⅝	¼	..	Richfield Oil	300	1	⅞	1	1
3½	1⅝	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9½	1½	..	Rossia In CoAm	1200	8⅝	7⅝	8½	8½
3	12⅛	.80e	Royal Dutchh	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛
14¾	3	..	Rutland RR pf	200	14⅛	14	14⅛	14¼
			—S—					
59¼	30¼	5	Safeway Stores	1400	53¾	51¼	53	51½
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	50	96	96	96	96¼
11½	4⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1000	11⅞	11	11⅞	10½
6⅜	..	..	StL & SF	300	4½	3¼	4	5
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	500	5⅜	3¾	4¾	5½
7⅜	1¼	..	Savage Arms	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
42	18	1.40§	Scott Paper	110	26	26	26	26
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	200	½	½	½	½
16½	6⅜	..	Seaboard Oil	300	16¼	15⅛	16	15⅜
1¼	¼	.40	Seaboard A L pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
37⅜	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	4500	24¼	22½	23⅞	23½
2½	½	..	Second Nat Inv	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
⅝	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	300	⅝	⅜	⅝	½
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	300	3¼	3	3¼	3⅜
5¾	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅜
12⅝	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	600	10½	10	10⅛	10¼
7⅛	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	800	6¾	6½	6½	6½
48¼	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	48	48	48	48¼
1⅛	⅛	..	Schubert Theater	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
12⅞	2¾	..	Simmons	1500	12¾	11½	12½	11⅞
7½	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
5	2½	..	Skelly Oil	300	4¾	4½	4½	5
15	3¾	..	SlossSheffield	300	14⅝	13	13½	15
21	6	..	Sloss Shef pf	50	21⅛	21	21⅛	21
11⅞	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	10	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
32¾	15⅛	2	So Calif Edison	500	29⅝	28½	29¼	28½
37⅜	6½	..	Southern Pacific	3500	25¼	22⅝	24¾	23⅝
17	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	600	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16
109	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	109	109	109	109
15⅛	2½	..	Southern Ry	800	14¼	12¾	14½	14⅞
22	3	..	Southern Ry pf	200	19½	19	19½	21¼
3¼	1	..	Sparks Whiting	400	3⅛	3	3	3
6⅝	3	..	Spicer Mfg	100	6	6	6	..
15	9½	3	Spicer pf	100	14	14	14	14
4¼	¾	..	Spieg May Stern	300	4¼	4	4	4¼
17	8¾	1.20	Stand Brands	2500	17⅝	16⅛	17¼	16½
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	1800	23¼	21½	23¼	23⅛
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	300	531	36	37	36½
62½	21	6	Stand G&E6% pf	200	55	54	54	..
2¼	¼	..	Stand Investing	400	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
30¼	15½	2	Stand Oil Calif	1000	29¾	28¼	29¼	29
94	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	400	95½	95	95½	..
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	1200	15	14¼	15	14½
36⅝	19⅞	2	Stand OilNJ	15000	35⅞	34½	35½	35½
3	⅜	..	Sterling pf	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
23½	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	300	25⅛	24	25	..
7¼	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	1500	7	6¼	6⅝	6¼
15⅝	4⅜	.50	Stone & Webster	2500	12⅞	12	12⅞	12⅝
13¾	2⅛	..	Studebaker	500	8½	7¼	8	7½
13½	7	1	Superheater	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
1¼	¼	..	Superior Oil	300	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼
7½	2¼	..	Supuerior Steel	200	7	5	7	..
2	½	..	Symington A	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
			—T—					
13⅝	6	1	Telautograph	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
3⅞	1	..	Tennessee Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
17⅞	9¼	1	Texas Corp	1000	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅝
26⅝	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2500	24	22⅝	24	23⅞
4	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
6½	2⅛	..	Texas & P Land	800	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6
9	2	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
29	22¼	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	29	29	29	..
3	⅝	..	Thermoid	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
7	4	..	The Fair	100	6	6	6	5⅜
14	3⅝	..	Third Ave Ry	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅝
16½	10	..	Third Nat2Inv	100	16	16	16	..
16¾	8¼	1	Thompson	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
1¾	⅜	..	Thompson Star	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
10	2⅝	..	Thompson Prod	100	8	8	8	..
10	5	.50e	Tide Water Oil	300	10	10	10	..
5¼	2	..	Tide Water Asso	3900	5⅛	5	5⅛	4⅞
5⅝	2	..	Timken-Detroit	400	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅛
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	6500	19¼	17½	18⅞	18¼
6¾	2¾	..	Transamerica	3500	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	6⅝
5½	2¼	..	Transue & Wil	200	6	5½	6	..
4¾	1½	..	Tri Continental	300	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
65½	42	6	Tri Cont pf	600	67	64½	67	..
31½	19¾	2.50	Trico Products	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
7¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	500	7	5¼	7	6⅞
4	1⅞	..	Twin City R T	200	3	2⅝	2⅝	..
24½	7	..	Twin City RT pf	50	15¼	15	15¼	16⅞
			—U—					
3	½	..	Ulen&Co	600	2	1¾	1¾	2
23½	7⅜	½	Underwd El Fish	400	21	19	21	18½
10¼	5½	..	Union Bag & P	1400	11½	11⅛	11¼	11½
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	23700	27⅞	25⅝	27¼	26⅞
14½	8	1	Union Oil Calif	2400	14¼	13¼	14¼	14
94½	27⅞	6	Union Pacific	17600	82½	75½	80¾	79¾
71⅞	40	4	Union Pacific pf	600	70½	70	70½	71⅝
18¼	6½	..	United Air & Tr	24200	19	17¼	18⅝	18¼
50⅝	30¼	3	United A&T pf	900	48	46½	48	46½
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	700	20	20	20	20⅛
103	75	7	United Bisc pf	310	93	93	93	..
4	⅜	..	United Bus Pub	40	2	2	2	..
16¾	6⅞	..	United Carbon	3800	15⅝	15	15¼	15½
11⅝	3½	.75	United Corp	39800	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	10⅞
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	2700	38½	37⅞	38	37¼
5¾	2⅞	..	United El Coal	4600	5¾	5	5½	5
32⅞	10¼	2	United Fruit	8400	29⅞	27¾	29¼	29½
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	12800	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	20
5¾	1⅜	..	US & For Sec	600	5	4⅞	5	5
10	3½	..	US Freight	100	8	8	8	..
25¼	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	300	24	24	24	24
4	¾	..	US Hoffman M	100	4	4	4	4
32¼	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	16400	34⅜	31	34	30½
6¼	1¼	..	US Leather	900	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
12⅞	3¼	..	US Leather A	3800	13¼	12	13	12
15½	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	8600	16	13¾	15⅞	14⅜
10	2	..	US Realty	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
6½	1¼	..	US Rubber	4700	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛
12⅞	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	1800	15	13	15	12¼
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	1400	20¼	18¾	20	19½
52⅞	21¼	..	US Steel	58700	48⅛	43⅝	47¾	45⅛
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	5700	90½	85	90¼	86
50	23	4e	Univ Pictures pf	10	35	35	35	35
2	½	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
10⅞	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	7800	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	7⅜
			—V—					
¾	¼	..	Vadsco Sales	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	13800	19¼	17	18⅞	17⅜
2⅜	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	2800	2¼	1⅞	2¼	2¼
11¼	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	1300	10½	10	10¼	10½
65	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	61	61	61	64
88⅞	60	6	Va El & Pow pf	20	84½	84½	84½	83
34⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	510	32⅞	30	32⅞	31⅜
			—W—					
4	⅞	..	Wabash RR	1400	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	1700	5¾	4¾	5¼	5½
19	7⅛	1.50	Waldorf System	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
3⅞	¾	..	Walworth	800	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3½
2⅝	¾	..	Ward Baking B	1400	2	1¾	2	2
40½	12	4	Ward Baking pf	200	26	26	26	24⅞
4⅜	½	..	Warner Bros A	16200	4	3⅜	4	4
20	4	..	Warner Bros pf	100	12	12	12	12½
1½	½	..	Warner Quinlan	900	1⅜	1½	1½	7½
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	1700	6⅜	6	6⅜	6¼
14	1½	..	Warren F&P	400	11¼	10½	11¼	..
15½	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	300	15	15	15	15
70	25	7	W Penn El A	40	70	70	70	68
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	10	63	63	63	63
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	20	75	75	75	75
110	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	102½	102	102	102
16½	3⅜	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4⅜	1	..	Westn Dairy P B	900	3	3	3	3
8½	1½	..	Westn Maryland	2800	8⅞	7¾	8½	8¼
10	2	..	Westn Md 2pf	2600	9⅜	8⅜	8⅜	10
4¾	½	..	Westn Pacific	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
8⅞	¾	..	Westn Pac pf	1300	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7¾
50	12⅜	..	Wesn Union	17800	42⅞	38⅝	42⅜	40½
17¼	9¼	..	Westing Air Br	400	17⅛	16	17⅛	15⅝
40⅜	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	28800	39⅝	36¾	38¼	38⅞
9¼	3½	..	Weston El Instru	800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¼
12⅝	3	..	Westvaco Chlor	600	9	8½	9	8½
14	6⅞	..	White Motor	1500	13½	13	13	13⅛
1	¼	..	White Sew M	400	1	¾	1	⅝
2	¾	..	White Sew M pf	800	2	1⅛	2	2
8¼	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	2400	6⅛	4¾	5⅞	6
3	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	4700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
25	7	..	Willys-Over pf	100	15	15	15	15¼
1¾	⅝	..	Wilson & Co	3700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
4¾	1⅜	..	Wilson & Co A	2800	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
31	11	..	Wilson&Co pf	1300	21	20¾	21	21
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	21200	39½	[illegible]	39	39
23⅜	5	..	Worth Pump	500	21	18¼	20	20
12	3⅞	..	Wright Aero	10	11	11	11	11⅛
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	400	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	..
			—Y—					
5	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	1100	4	3⅞	4	4
21¾	4	..	Youngstown	2800	20⅛	18	20	19½
9½	3	1	Young Sp & W	600	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
			—Z—					
2	½	..	Zenith Radio	500	2	1¾	2	2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

BUOYANT RISE IS ENJOYED BY STOCK PRICES

Sharp Advance Follows Earlier Reaction—Close Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The stock market threw off its reactionary tendencies in the last hour today, after sagging during much of the day, and swept up briskly, as buying became active.

Morning losses of 1 to 4 points were largely canceled, and issues up 1 to 3 points net, in the late trading, included United States Steel common and preferred, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, American Can, Allied Chemical, Eastman and others.

The late tone was strong. The turnover exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

Encouragement for Bulls

Bulls were encouraged by the slowing up of trading on the decline. A little profit-taking from abroad was reported by houses with London and other foreign connections, but in the main, foreigners who accumulated stocks in this market during the last several weeks were said to be maintaining their holdings intact.

Some of the profit-taking in the rails may have resulted from a filing of a petition for a receiver for the Frisco by a small bondholder, although the management expressed the belief that the voluntary reorganization plan would be accepted by sufficient security holdings to avoid receivership.

It was recalled that E. G. Buckland, head of the Railroad Credit Corporation, had recently asserted that among other important carriers no receiverships would be permitted this year. Probably selling of the carrier primarily reflected a belief that their advance had been too rapid.

The weekly mercantile reviews reported further gains in lighter lines of industry and in retail trade. Dun's pointed out that the betterment now has assumed a nation-wide trend, with no particular area predominating in the revival, except that a few districts in the East are lagging somewhat behind the general quickened stride.

The Lamp, official publication of Standard Oil of New Jersey, expressed the view that it is now reasonable to expect that the improvement in the oil industry can be maintained, and carried further, if the industry will continue to heed the lesson it has learned about overproduction.

Bonds Continue Decline

The bond market resumed its slide toward lower levels today, and losses of 1 to 3 or more points appeared in various loan categories.

The speculative rail group was particularly heavy, although trading volume slowed down considerably on the decline.

With the announcement of a receivership for the Interborough Rapid Transit, bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit and its allied companies added to their previous declines.

Weakness of the low-priced rail loans was attributed partly to the application for a receivership for the St. Louis & San Francisco road, filed yesterday in St. Louis. Officials of the company are fighting the proceedings.

The principal carrier losers today included some loans of Allegheny, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern.

While a number of the utilities and industrials held their previous positions, weakness was shown by bonds of American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Dodge Brothers, International Match, North American, Sinclair Oil, International Telephone and United States Rubber.

The foreign section was irregular. Japanese issues continued to sag and the Australians reacted. The Germans were mixed. United States Government obligations were slightly easier.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Aug. 26	Last Aug. 25
590	Am & Cont.	7½	5½	7½	5½
50	Am Pneu 1pf	13¼	12½	13¼	..
1480	Am T&T	118⅞	114	118⅞	115⅞
90	Amoskeag	5	5	5	4½
5	Big Sanf	13	13	13	13
5	Bos El	73½	73½	73½	73½
37	Bos & Alb	101	100	101	100
20	B&M C	22	22	22	..
25	B&M B sta	21⅛	21	21	18
40	B&M D sta		34	34	32
15	B&M pr pf	42	40	40	42
55	Brown pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
410	Cop Range	3¼	3	3	3
835	East SS	7	6½	6¾	6½
135	East SS pf	26½	26½	26½	..
205	E G&Fuel	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
45	E G&F pf	63	62½	62½	64
100	Economy	20½	19¾	20½	..
42	Edison Elec	170	168½	170	172
105	Em Asso	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
77	First Nat S	51⅜	50⅜	51⅜	51⅛
25	Gen Capital	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
77	Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	11
75	Georgian pf	3	3	3	..
215	Hygrode	15	13⅞	15	14
40	Island Crk	18	18	18	..
100	Mass Util	2	2	2	1⅞
10	Math Alkali	19	19	19	19½
6	Mergenthal	28	28	28	28½
224	Nash	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	16⅛
123	NE Tel	104	103½	104	103
50	New Riv pf	15	15	15	..
300	No Butte	.50	.50	.50	.55
800	Old Domin	1½	1⅛	1½	..
285	Pac Mills	10½	10¼	10½	10½
160	Quincy Min	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Shawmut	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
421	Stone Web	13	12⅛	13	12½
50	Sull Mach	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
155	Swift & Co	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13⅞
40	Torrington	36	35	35	36
545	Uni Found	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
542	Uni Shoe	37¾	37	37¾	37⅛
41	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	..
25	Utah Apex	1	.75	1	..
1000	Utah Met	.49	.49	.49	..
15	Venez M	1	1	1	.75
25	Walth'm pf	10	10	10	11
260	War Bros	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	6⅝
	BONDS				
$1000	Amoskeag 6s	59½	59½	59½	59½
4000	Chi Pc t5s	91	91	91	91

REMINGTON RAND LOSS

A consolidated net loss of $684,248 for the quarter ended June 30 was reported by Remington Rand, Incorporated. This compares with a net loss of $771,649 in the June, 1931, quarter. The company is said to have experienced a 20 per cent improvement in sales volume in the domestic market since early in August, as compared with the first 20 days of July.

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $11,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 24 to $355,000,000. This compares with $344,000,000 last week, with the low of $331,000,000 four weeks ago and with $1,349,000,000 on Aug. 26, 1931.

PROFIT FOR FIRST HALF YEAR BY THE UNITED AIRCRAFT

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $944,306 after depreciation, federal taxes, minority interest, etc., equivalent after dividends on 6 per cent preferred to 28 cents a share on 2,084,393 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,648,104 or 61 cents a share on 2,083,791 common shares in the first half of 1931.

For the quarter ended June 30, net was $502,861 after charges or 15 cents a share on 2,084,393 common shares, compared with $441,445 or 13 cents a share on 2,084,319 common shares in the preceding quarter and $841,456 or 31 cents a share on 2,083,791 common shares in the June quarter of 1931.

GENERAL MOTORS CORP. EARNINGS

General Motors Corporation has issued its complete report for the quarter ended June 30, 1932, showing net earnings, including equities in undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, of $5,326,377 equal after preferred dividends to 7 cents a share on 43,500,000 common shares. This compares with net a year ago of $55,122,767, equal to $1.22 a common share after preferred dividends.

For the six months ended June 30, 1932, net earnings of $15,019,404 were equal after preferred dividends to 24 cents a common share, compared with net a year ago of $84,122,176, or $1.83 a share on the common after preferred dividends.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	8.30	8.60	8.22	8.58	+.22
December	8.48	8.77	8.40	8.75	+.22
January	8.58	8.85	8.47	8.48	+.23
March	8.71	8.98	8.68	8.97	+.23
May	8.85	9.15	8.74	9.13	+.23
July	8.96	9.27	8.87	9.13	+.24

Spots 8.65, up 20 points. Sone at close, firm.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.40	8.72	8.36	8.72	+.26
December	8.51	8.90	8.51	8.88	+.25
January	8.65	8.95	8.65	8.95	+.25
March	8.80	9.05	8.78	9.05	+.22
May	8.92	9.14	8.92	9.14	+.25
July	9.05	9.33	9.05	9.33	+.23

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.35	8.62	8.23	8.60	+.23
December	8.48	8.78	8.41	8.76	+.25
January	8.57	8.84	8.50	8.84	+.25
March	8.72	8.99	8.65	8.99	+.26
May	8.85	9.11	8.79	9.10	+.37
July	8.98	9.26	8.96	9.22	+.35

Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.17	6.42	6.16	6.38	+.06
December	6.19	6.38	6.19	6.38	+.04
January	6.20	6.44	6.19	6.39	+.04
March	6.22	6.46	6.22	6.42	+.04
May	6.27	6.48	6.27	6.46	+.04
July	6.31	6.54	6.31	6.50	+.05

Spots 6.45, up 6 points. Tone at close firm.

BANK CLEARINGS DECLINE

Bank clearings dropped off sharply during the week ended Aug. 24, totaling $3,852,108,000 compared with $4,349,702,000 in the previous week, according to Bradstreet's. The decline of 11.9 per cent compared with a normal seasonal loss of 6.9 per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; late buying cancels early losses.

Bonds: Irregular; rails unsettled.

Curb: Strong; Electric Bond & Share soars.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; Canadian dollar firm.

Cotton: Higher; strong stock market; trade and Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; buying foreign houses; small estimated world shipments.

Corn: Steady; dry weather southwest; steady cash market.

Cattle:: Steady to strong.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

FOREIGN

LONDON—Prices developed irregularity on the stock exchange due to week-end profit-taking which caused slight setbacks in gilt-edged securities, speculative favorites and transatlantic issues. Rubber shares, cable and wireless issues and Kaffirs were firm on general buying. The market closed irregular.

PARIS—The tone of the Bourse continued firm despite profit-taking. Rentes were quieter while bank shares, international issues and oils were strong. The closing was firm.

BERLIN—Early trading was unsettled on the domestic uncertainty and von Papen's program, but the market later continued firm.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.52⅝	.52⅞	.51¼	.51¾	— ⅜
December	.55⅞	.56¼	.55	.55½	— ½
May	.60⅞	.61	.59⅝	.60⅛	— ¼
Sept. (new)	.52⅜	.52½	.51⅛	.51¾	— ½
Corn					
September	.30⅝	.30¾	.30¼	.30¼	— ⅜
December	.32½	.32½	.32	.32⅛	...
May	.36⅞	.37	.36¼	.36⅝	...
Oats					
September	.16⅛	.16¼	.16⅛	.16¼	+ ⅛
December	.18⅜	.18⅜	.18¼	.18¼	— ⅛
May	.21⅛	.21¼	.21⅛	.21¼	+ ⅛
Lard					
September	5.30	5.30	5.22	5.22	—.10
October	5.27	5.27	5.25	5.25	—.05
January	5.12	5.15	5.12	5.15	—.05

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.46½	.45⅜	.46½	— ¼
December	.49⅛	.48⅜	.48⅞	— ¼
May	.53	.52¼	.52⅞	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.56	.55	.55	— ⅞
December	.57¾	.56⅝	.56⅝	—1
May	.62⅛	.61¼	.61⅞	— ¾

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. said today that orders booked by the American Writing Paper Co. in the first 20 days of August showed a 50 per cent increase over those in the like period of July, amounting to 2,700,000 pounds compared with 1,800,000 pounds. This big gain in August business, it was said, promised to put the company's operations on a profitable basis after operating at a loss for a year or more.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.

American Woolen Company is effecting a 10-cent price advance on its 72x84 blanket, 4 pounds, silk bound, two-tone and solid colors. The new price is $3.35.

HAPAG AND LLOYD INTEND TO RAISE OCEAN FARE RATES

BERLIN, Aug. 26—Believing the recent Atlantic fare cuts to be a mistake, Hapag and Lloyd have the intention of raising their rates during the coming months. It is understood that present financial results for these companies are good, passenger traffic for July having been quite satisfactory and August bookings comparatively large. Freight business, however, remains small.

Though both companies have succeeded in operating without a deficit in recent months, due to the economies put into operation, it is quite possible that when passenger travel tapers off in the winter they will again have to ask the Reich for subsidies, as they have only small reserves.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO. SALES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

DETROIT, Aug. 26—Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, sales of Burroughs Adding Machine Company so far in August have been ahead of July. For years August sales previously have shown a decline from the preceding month.

President Standish Backus said a slight improvement in business conditions generally was noticeable and that the company's business usually follows an upturn in general business, rather than keeping step with it.

"I have felt for some time," said Mr. Backus, "that next year will show a decided improvement over this year and last. It is possible the marked improvement will come sooner than we thought."

COPPER PRICES AND DEMAND ARE BETTER

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—It was reported in copper trade circles today that copper for domestic shipment can no longer be obtained less than 5½ cents a pound delivered. Producers are said to be reluctant to sell at 5½ cents beyond the end of 1932. Domestic inquiry is somewhat better.

European buying continues in good volume, it is reported, with the price abroad 5.60 to 5.65 cents a pound.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The sharp advances of earlier this week were followed by rather uneven and irregular fluctuations in cotton today. After selling off from 8.65 to 8.40 for December, the market steadied on continued trade buying and covering. The mid-afternoon market was fairly steady at 8.60 for December or about 4 to 7 points net higher.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—Atkinson, Times.

'Another Language'

with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Dorothy Stickney, John Beal.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

Secure "normal" income in "abnormal" times

6% 5 year Guaranteed Income Certificates

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RECEIVERS NAMED FOR INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Equity receivers were appointed today for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates subway and elevated lines connecting four of the city's five boroughs.

The Interborough Rapid Transit is the largest subway operator in New York but not the only one. The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company also operates a subway system connecting Kings, Manhattan and Queens Boroughs.

Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals appointed former Justice Victor J. Dowling and Thomas E. Murray equity receivers.

The application for the receivership was made by attorneys for the American Brake, Shoe & Foundry Company, a creditor, and was consented to by the Interborough.

Judge Manton's order provides that each receiver shall file a bond of $100,000. The action of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company was based upon the non-payment of $27,530.89 alleged due for goods sold and delivered.

The petition also charged that the Interborough Rapid Transit has failed to pay real estate taxes in the sum of $40,000 to the city of New York and has thereby made itself answerable to the Guaranty Trust Company as trustee of the first and refunding mortgage, of which foreclosure has thus been made possible.

Samuel Untermyer, who has been active in efforts to unify the city's transit lines, said the receivership should promote rather than retard unification "on a just basis."

CLASS 1 RAILWAYS PLACE IN SERVICE FEWER NEW CARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Class 1 railroads of the United States in the first seven months of 1932 placed in service 2251 new freight cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced today. In the like period last year 8264 new freight cars were placed in service. The railroads on Aug. 1 this year had 1646 new freight cars on order, compared with 7984 on the like day last year.

The railroads also placed in service in the first seven months this year 34 new locomotives compared with 94 in the like period in 1931. New locomotives on order on Aug. 1 this year totaled six, compared with 32 on the like day last year. Freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.

GRAIN PRICES AT CHICAGO IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Wheat trading lacked snap today and prices drifted generally lower. A brief rally at the start was checked by quick profit-taking with eastern interests selling freely. Reactions carried prices about a cent below yesterday's close, but a moderate rally later erased some of the losses. Traders watched the business conference in Washington and kept a close scrutiny on stocks and cotton.

Corn and oats held within narrow ranges and followed wheat. Provisions were easier with grains.

Wheat closed weak ⅛@½ lower. Corn mixed, ¼@⅜ lower to ¼ higher. Oats steady to ⅛ off, and provisions steady to 8c down.

CEMENT PLANT TO OPERATE

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Aug. 26 (AP)—Mr. company hopes to operate steadily until C. M. Carman, manager, announced the Universal Atlas Cement Plant here will begin operations in all departments Sept. 1, furnishing employment to 110 men. The Jan. 1 and perhaps throughout the winter.

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MARKET FOR LIVESTOCK IRREGULAR

Receipts Rise and Fall With Few Net Changes —Demand Varies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26—Livestock markets were somewhat irregular at the United States Yards for the week ended Aug. 25. The market moved up and down from day to day in line with increases and decreases in receipts and variations in demand, but at the close net changes from a week ago were small.

Some classes of cattle closed strong and others lower, while the undertone to hogs was bullish and lambs bearish, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Steers and Yearlings Rally

Fed steers and yearlings dropped sharply early in the week, but staged a late rally that placed medium and heavyweight steers steady to 25 cents higher and light steers and long yearlings around 25 cents lower, the best holding steady, compared with a week earlier. Lighter supplies and broad shipping demand proved bullish factors after Tuesday.

Light mixed and heifer yearlings wound up around 25 cents lower. Beef cows remained unchanged and cutter kinds gained 15-25 cents. The bull market dropped 15-25 cents and vealers closed steady. Stockers and feeders lost about 25 cents in line with grass killing steers.

A new top of $10 was paid for 1923-pound beeves, the highest in seven months. Several loads of weighty steers sold above $9.50 which was the top on long yearlings, best light yearlings stopping at $9. Bulk of the beef steers and yearlings sold at $7.50-$9.25 late, grassers going mainly at $4.25-$6.50. Most replacement steers went out at $4.25-$5.25, good to choice kinds $5.50-$6.60. Heifer yearlings made $8 and weighty heifers $8.25. Most beef cows turned at $3-$4, low cutters and cutters $1.75-$3.75. Sausage bulls ranged downward from $3.25 and vealers topped at $7.50.

Hog Market Firm

The hog market closed mostly 10 cents higher, packing sows showing a 15-25-cent advance after opening the week on the decline. The late top was $4.90 with bulk of the 180-220-pound averages at $4.75-4.85; 230-310 pounds, $4.25-4.75; 430-400 pounds, $3.65-3.10; light lights, $4.50-4.75; pigs, $3.85-4.35; packing sows, $3.40-3.90, a few $4.

Fat lambs and sheep ruled weak to 25 cents lower, compared with a week ago, plain lambs off more in instances, while feeding lambs gained 10-15 cents. Fat native lambs topped at $6.75 and westerns $5.85 for the week. At the close good to choice range lambs bulked at $5.20-5.60 and desirable natives $5-5.75. Range yearlings made $4-4.50 and fat ewes sold at $1.75-2.25. Feeding lambs sold mainly at $4.75-4.85, selected black faces making $5.

DEFICIT IS SHOWN BY NEW HAVEN IN MONTH OF JULY

New Haven Railroad reports for July a deficit after charges of $595,-495, before guarantees on separately operated properties, comparing with a surplus of $580,667 after similar charges in July, 1931.

For the seven months ended July 31 there was a surplus after charges of $403,290, before guarantees on separately operated properties, comparing with a surplus after charges of $5,699,507 for the corresponding period last year.

Notwithstanding a decrease of $2,-840,166 in gross in July, net railway operating income declined but $830,-560 from that of July, 1931. For the seven months gross showed a decrease of $14,827,760 and net operating income a decline of $4,171,861 from that of the corresponding period last year.

IMPROVED SENTIMENT IN NORTHWEST SEEN BY RAIL PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—"The good crop in itself has caused a decided improvement in sentiment in the northwest," said Mr. Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific Railway. "Depending on different days we are moving two or three times as much grain now as we did at this time last year.

"This movement is happening, despite the fact that a large amount of the crop is being held back for higher prices. With higher prices for wheat the movement should pick up considerably.

"Other classes of loadings are running substantially behind a year ago and our total loadings are still considerably under 1931 figures.

"Total operating revenues for July were $1,850,000 under the figure for the corresponding month last year. In July we suffered an operating deficit of $206,000. This was $581,000 worse than in July last year."

Money Is Coming Out of Hoarding

SURFACE conditions indicate that business has been improving more rapidly than recently anticipated. The banking situation has been relieved, a more normal condition prevails in the security markets and money is coming out of hoarding.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is the strength of raw material markets. Cotton is selling for about 8 cents a pound, and 9 cents is predicted. Wool is up 10 to 15 per cent, and hides are at their best figure of the recovery. Inventory write-downs may soon be history, a development of major importance to business men and one that cannot be overstressed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33¾	30⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	25	23
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44	42
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79¼	79¼
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70¾	70¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78¾	78¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	72
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	4	3
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103⅝	103½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅛	101¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	101½	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	105½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	65	65
Amer WW &Elec 5s '34	92½	90¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40	39¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78⅛	78⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	71
Atch T&SF tdj 4s '95 sta	83	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅜	90⅞
Atch T&SF 4s '05	79	79
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	90	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	37½	37
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	20½	20½
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	39	39
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60⅛	59⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82⅜	82⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWVV div '41	73¾	73¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67½	65½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	45	42
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	50½	50
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	49	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	61	59
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¼	105¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	92¾	92⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	86
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104⅞	104⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84	82½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	60	60
Bur Cr N 5s '34	73	73
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	72	72
Bush Term con 5s '55	63	62
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	74	74
Calif Fruit P 5s '48	70	70
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86⅜	86⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86⅝	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86¾	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	87⅛	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	89⅛	89⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92	92
Can North 4½s '35	97¼	97¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	103½	103½
Can North deb 6½s '40	103½	103¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	72	71⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	79½	78
Can Pacific 5s '44	87	86
Can Pacific 5s '54	83	83
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	80¼	80¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48½	48½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	33	28
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	36½	36
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74	74
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82½	82½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	71	71
Certainteed 5½s '48	48	47
Cespedas Sugar sf 7½s '39	8	8
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	66
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	87	87
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94½	94½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¾	102¾
Ches & O 4½s B	86⅝	85
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92	92
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	92	91½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	22	19
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	43½	43½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	66
Chicago M&SP 4½s rcts E '89	70½	70½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12⅞	11¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35	33¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	39⅞	39⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31	28
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '83	78	77½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	40	40
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	47	43⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½ '52 A	43¼	41½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	31	28
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	56	56
Chicago Ter Hau&SE in 5s '60	47	46⅝
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	97
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	102
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98½	98½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84	84
Childs Co 5s '43	40	39
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	58
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98	98
Cleve CC&StL 4½s E '77	59⅞	59½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81¼	81
Colonial Oil 6s '38	46¾	46¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	57	57
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	82½	82½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	61	60
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	86½	84½
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	85½	85
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	88¾	88¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95½	95½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98½	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	98½	98
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101¼	101¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	55½	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	104¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102	101
Container Corp 5s ct '43	31¼	31¼
Container Corp 6s '46	50	50
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	6	5
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	32½	32½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	40½	39¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	82
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	93½	93
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	93½	93½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	52	50
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	26	23½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	27	27
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¾	96
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅝	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	26	26
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¾	87
Dul & I Range 5s '37	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	99⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	100¼	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11½	10½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	99¾	99¾
Erie RR rfg 5s '67	37	34½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	56½	55¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36	34
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	76	76
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	43	43
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ctfs	5	5
Fremont Elk Mo Val 6s '33	84	84
Ga Mid 3s '46	38⅛	38⅛
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	77½	77½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63	62
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5½	5⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	57½	56½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	88⅜	88
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82	81½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	82⅝	82⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63⅞	63⅞
Great Northern 5s '73 C	71	70½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	77	77
Great Northern 7s '36 A	85	83
Gulf Mobile of N 5s	42	42
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45½	45½
Hackensack Water Co 4s '77	90	90
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	6	6
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44½	44½
Hudson & Ban adj in 5s '57	53⅞	53⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	84¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅛	102
Ill Central 4s '52	62	62
Ill Central 4s '53	53	50
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	67	66½
Ill Central 4⅜s '66	46½	45
Ill Central 6½s '36	78	77
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	49	49
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53	49½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53¾	50
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	46¾	46¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	7	6
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	7½	7½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	45	41¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	44½	41½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22	19¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	57
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	50	49
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70	70
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	40	39
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	58½	57½
Int Paper 6s '55	29	28
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53	48½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48	47
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	80	80
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	49	48½
Kendal Co 5½s ww '48	65¼	65¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98	97½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97¾	97½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	67⅝	67⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69½	68½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87⅛	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88	88
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	94½	93½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	77⅜	77¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91½	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70⅝	70⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	10⅝	10½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	50⅞	50¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	84	82
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89	89
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43⅜	42
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	69	64
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80	80
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26⅞	23
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75¾	75¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	58	57
Metro Edison 4½s '68	58	85½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	97
Metro Water 5½s '50	64	64
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94⅞	94¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88	88
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49	48½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	57⅛	57⅛
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	70	65
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	77⅜	77½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62½	62
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	46	41¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75¼	74
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	25	25
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	42⅛	41

	High	Low
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	37	36
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	36½	35¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	36½	35
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	26	23½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	87⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	49¼	49¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	92½	91⅞
Nat Steel 5s	81¼	80¾
Newberry 5½s	80	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99⅞	99⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106	106
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	86¼
NOT&M 5s C '56	40½	40½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75	75
NOT&M 4½s rcts '56	40	37
NOT&M 5s B '54	38⅛	38
NOT&M 5½s '54	41	37
N Orls T 4s '53	62	62
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77⅞	77½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	78	78
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84¾	82½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	56¼	53
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	58⅝	53⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	73¾	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32½	31¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38	36
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	53	49
NY Edison 5s C '51	104¾	104½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96	95½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65	65
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	70
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	88	88
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89½	89
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	98	97½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105⅛	96¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	53	51½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99	99
Norf & W div 4s '44	93⅝	93⅝
North Am Co 5s '61	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s 9 '57	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	90
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99¼	99⅛
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	75½	75⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	85½	85¼
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	76	76
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103¼	103¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	40	40
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31¼	31¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	42⅞	42⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	45	44
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	77	77
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67	65
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	76	76
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83¼	80
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	99¼	99¼
Pere Marquette 4s '56	45	45
Pere Marquette 5s '56	60⅛	60⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	55	55
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	76½	76½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91¾	91¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	54	53¼
Phil Railway 4s '37	23	23
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98½	98½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	50½	50½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62⅛	62
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38½	38½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	59	59
Pure Oil 5½s '37	86	86
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	84
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	20	68½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	63⅝	63⅝
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26½	26½
St Joseph & GI 5s '47	87	87
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	69¼	69
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16½	15⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14¼	13¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	40	40
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	48½	48½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	68	68
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7	7
Seabd A L 6s ct	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85	85
Shell Union 5s '47	83¾	83¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83¾	83¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	4	4
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	94¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98⅜	98¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅛	100⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	75	74¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¼	101½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	86	86
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	103
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	83⅞	83⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	60	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	59	56
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	58	55⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71⅞	71⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	39	32
Southern Ry con 5s '94	82	82
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	41⅛	40
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	23⅛	23
Tenn Coal 5s	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101	99½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	74	73
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	92
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45½	45½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	27½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	93½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88	87½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84⅝	84⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54	52½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84	83
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	40	38
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47	47
Vanadium 5s '41	57½	55
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92	92
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12½	12⅛
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	28	28
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104⅜	104⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	55	55
Washington W P 5s '39	101⅞	101⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103¼	103¼
Western Electric 5s '44	99⅞	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	61	61
Western Maryland 5½s '77	65	65
Western Pacific 5s A '46	47⅝	45½
Western Union 5s '51	71¾	70½
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	84½
Western Union 6½s '36	91	91
Western Union 5s '60	68	68
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	69	69
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	58	58
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	46	46
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	73¼	72¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug26	Last Aug25
3½s '47	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.24
1st 4¼s '47	101.12	101.11	101.12	101.13
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.2	103.3	103.4
US 3s '55	96.31	96.27	96.28	96.30
US 3⅛s '49	97.30	97.29	97.30	97.30
US 3⅜s '43 March	100.18	100.17	100.18	100.16
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.19	100.19	100.10	100.19
US 3¾s '47	100.20	100.16	100.16	100.17
US 3¾s '56	102	102	102	102.4
US 4s '54	104.4	104	104.4	104.2
US 4¼s '52	107.16	107.16	107.16	107.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30⅛	29½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	42⅛	42⅛
Antioquia 7s A '45	14	14
Antioquia 7s D '45	13½	13½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41¼	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46⅝	46⅜
Australia 4½s '56	70	69
Australia 5s '55	77¾	77
Australia 5s '57	78½	78
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	41¼	41
Austria Hydro 6½s	33⅞	33⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	47⅛	47⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¼	96¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	96¼	96¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42⅛	42⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40⅝	40⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7½	7½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7½	7
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8⅝	8⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	18
Brisbane 5s '58	62⅞	62⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26¾	26⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26¾	26¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15½	15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84¼	84
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12⅛	12⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	13⅛	13⅛
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10⅞	10⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	36	36
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39¼	39¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74¾	74⅜
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	71	71
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15⅛	15⅛
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	34	32
Costa Riva (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80½	80½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89⅜	89¼
Dresden 7s '45	45	45
Duke Price Power 6s '66	64	64
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	97	97
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	48	48
Finland 5½s '58	52	52
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	69	69
Frankfort 6½s '53	30¾	30¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121	121
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	44⅞	44¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42¾	42¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	47	47
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30⅜	30
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	45¼	45¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46	45½
Hamburg 6s '46	35⅞	35⅞
Harpen 6s '49 ww	46⅜	46⅜
Helsingfors 6½s '60	55	55
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	33	33
Italy (King) 7s '51	91⅛	91
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51⅛	51⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62⅛	61⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	20⅞	20⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	18	16⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
Milan (City) 6½s '52	72	72
New South Wales 5s '58	72	72
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80	79⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	84¾	84
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	85
Norwegian El 5½s '57	62	62
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	60½	60½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46½	46½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8¾	8
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8¼	8
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52⅝	52
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	50¼	50¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10	10
Prussia 6½s '51	34⅛	34
Prussia 6s '52	33¼	33
Queensland (State) 6s '47	83	83
Queensland (State) 7s '41	91	91
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	30	30
Rhinelbe 7s '46	36½	36½
Rhine Ruhr 4s	35	35
Rome (City) 6½s '52	77½	77½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	60	60
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	64	64
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	21	21
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	41⅞	41⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	41	41
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	34	34
Silesia Am 7s	35	34½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95½	95½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	39¼	39
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	53½	53¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	32¼	31
Uni Stl K 6½s A '51	32¼	32
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30	30
Vienna 6s '52	49	49
Warsaw 7s '58	41¼	41
Württemberg 7s '56	41⅝	41⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	50⅞	50⅞

Many Tangible Indications Of Better Times

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—In its monthly bulletin on the business situation as viewed from Washington, the Standard Statistics Company of New York lists the following tangible signs of an encouraging nature: Much improved banking conditions; slackening of the decline as measured by volume of business; sustained higher levels of commodity prices; enhanced farmer buying power; genuine optimism in securities markets; persistent strength in the bond market; some improvement in employment in certain industries and localities; more favorable outlook in Europe, and a reversal of the outward gold movement.

On the adverse side, there may be cited: A huge total of unemployment which may be lessened slightly but not eliminated in the near future; adjustments yet to be made because of a top-heavy debt structure which may necessitate some further reorganizations, receivership and the wiping out of equities; lack of prospects for any considerable pick-up of foreign trade; burdensome taxes which threaten to grow rather than shrink; and a lack of general consumer buying power.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Including West Jersey & Seashore)

	1932	1931
July gross	$24,158,230	$38,285,176
Net op inc	1,955,543	4,421,645
7 mos gross	194,004,170	272,435,237
Net op inc	21,739,071	28,134,297

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
July gross	$954,788	$1,150,839
Net oper inc	28,719	50,881
7 mos gross	5,597,048	7,112,136
Net op def	517,434	511,735

ANN ARBOR

	1932	1931
July gross	$231,921	$322,635
Net oper inc	*28,721	*17,942
7 mos gross	1,863,719	2,445,511
Net oper inc	*34,760	61,030

*Deficit.

WABASH

	1932	1931
July gross	$3,003,806	$4,650,086
Net oper inc	*103,096	94,952
7 mos gross	22,331,526	30,422,135
Net op inc	*624,712	1,460,058

*Deficit.

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD CORP.

	1932	1931
July gross	$1,731,790	$2,537,098
Net op def	130,737	*379,021
7 mos gross	13,590,711	18,270,756
Net op def	215,396	*1,861,977

*Income.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

	1932	1931
July gross	$5,465,731	$9,068,925
Net op inc	619,638	1,665,105
7 mos gross	40,196,493	58,016,644
Net op inc	3,673,246	10,278,572

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1932	1931
July gross	$11,602,457	$14,807,474
Net aft exps	753,433	335,618
7 mos gross	81,790,275	103,083,100
Net aft exps	3,162,107	1,664,653

GULF COAST LINES

	1932	1931
July gross	$482,297	$676,552
Net op inc	9,119	32,981
7 mos gross	5,405,680	7,453,426
Net op inc	1,021,446	1,380,294

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
July gross	$664,874	$1,062,882
Net op def	128,714	*121,742
7 mos gross	4,261,686	6,238,920
Net oper def	611,285	*102,407

*Income.

INTERNATIONAL-GREAT NORTHERN

	1932	1931
July gross	$743,471	$1,869,236
Net oper inc	2,180	368,378
7 mos gross	5,952,069	11,788,705
Net oper inc	3,919	1,775,995

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1932	1931
July gross	$932,840	$1,248,481
Net oper inc	338,561	517,385
Surp aft chgs	108,641	279,928
7 mos gross	7,307,956	8,813,974
Net oper inc	2,751,093	3,323,584
Surp aft chgs	929,463	1,570,225

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1932	1931
July gross	$1,746,700	$2,751,854
Net oper inc	261,842	539,947
Surp aft chgs	*25,913	217,714
7 mos gross	12,273,988	18,653,866
Net oper inc	1,608,903	3,618,365
Surp aft chgs	*616,385	1,380,514

*Deficit.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	1932	1931
July gross	$287,643	$518,643
Net oper income	*53,237	39,714
7 mos gross	2,400,095	3,748,038
Net op income	*317,952	197,227

*Deficit.

DIVIDENDS

The American Superpower Company declared a dividend of $3 on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 6, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the $5 convertible preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

General Railway Signal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

American News Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Ward Baking Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

International Harvester Company declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on common, placing the stock on a $1.20 basis, compared with $1.80 previously. The dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Scovill Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 25c, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Midland Steel Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Aluminum Company of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The American Chicle Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

WOOLEN MILLS BUSY

OREGON CITY, Ore., Aug. 26 (AP)—Two hundred employees of the Oregon City Woolen Mills, idle since the plant was shut down early this year, returned to their jobs yesterday. Others will return next week.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
150 Alum Co Am	59	59	59
2 Alum Co Am pf	57	56	56
1 Alum Ltd	21	21	21
2 Am Beverage	7	7	7
2 Am Cit P&LB	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
14 Am Cyan B	4⅞	4½	4⅞
2 Am & Fgn P war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4 Am Founders	2½	1⅞	1⅞
36 Am Gas & El	38½	36½	36¾
2 Am Invest	4	4	4
1 Am Invest war	⅞	⅞	⅞
7 Am Lt & T	24¾	23½	23½
1 Am Maracaibo	1/16	1/16	1/16
50 Am Sup Power	5⅛	5⅝	5¾
6 Am Sup P 1 pr	65	65	66
8 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅜	¼	⅜
1 Arcur Rad Tube	1½	1½	1½
5 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
19 As G & El A	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
6 As G&E war	¼	¼	¼
8 As Tel Ut	4⅛	4	4⅛
6 Atlas Corp	7¼	7⅛	7¼
5 Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
B			
13 Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
1 Burco War	¼	¼	¼
1 Bwana M'Kubwa	1	1	1
C			
12 Cab & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
45 Can Marc Wirel	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3 Carrier Corp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Celanese pf	33	32⅞	33
4 Cent Pub S A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Cen Pubs Del	1	1	1
15 Cent St El	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
23 Cities Service	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Cit Serv pf	28	28	28
4 Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1¼	1½
3 Colon Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Colum G&E cv pf	90½	90	90
18 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Comm Wat Svc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Comstock Tun	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Cons Cop Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Cons G&E Balt	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
26 Cord Corp	4¼	3¾	3¾
1 Cosden Oil cod	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Creole Pet	3	3	3
19 Crocker Wh	8⅜	7¾	8⅛
16 Curtis Mfg A	6	5½	5¾
D			
1 Darby Pet	6⅞	6¼	6¼
16 Deere & Co	14⅛	13½	13⅞
2 De Forest	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
E			
†25 East St Pw A pf	22½	22½	22½
1 East Sta Pw B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 East Ut A	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Easy Wash M B	3	3	3
1 Eisler Elec	1¾	1¾	1¾
194 El Bnd&Sh (6%f)	34⅝	32⅝	34¼
1 El Bnd&Sh pf (6)	62	62	62
1 El Bd&Sh 5pf (5)	54	54	54
1 El Pw As A (.65g)	7	7	7
1 El P&L opt war	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Elect Sh pf	52	52	52
3 Europ El A (.30)	2½	2⅜	2½
3 Europ El deb rts	½	½	½
F			
1 Fairchild Av A	1½	1½	1½
6 Peder Met	16¼	15	16¼
†75 Fla P&L 7pf (7)	57¼	57	57
5 Ford M Can A	9¾	9½	9¾
18 Ford Mot Ltd	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 Founda For A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Franklin Mfg	1½	1½	1½
G			
3 Gen Alloys	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Gen Aviation	3½	3⅛	3⅛
3 Gen Th Eq cv pf	1/16	1/16	1/16
8 Glen Alden	19⅞	19	19⅞
1 Gold Seal Elec	⅜	⅜	⅜
7 Goldman Sachs	3½	3¼	3⅜
†20 Gt A & P 1st pf	118	118	118
1 Greenfld T&D	1	1	1
6 Gulf Oil Pa	39¼	39	39
H			
7 Hamilton Gas vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Horn & Hard	25	25	25
7 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Hydro El Sec	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Hygrade Sylvania	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15 Insull Util	½	½	½
2 Intercon Petrol	3-16	3-16	3-16
1 Internat Pet	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Inters Eq cv pf	15¾	15	15¾
L			
2 Lakey Fdy&Mach	¾	¾	¾
5 Lone Star Gas	8⅛	8	8⅛
†.25 Long Is L pf B	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
M			
3 Magdelena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
†.25 Metro Ed pf	75	75	75
19 Mid West Util	⅝	½	⅝
1 Mid West Ut pf xw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Mo-Kans P L	⅝	9/16	9/16
†.50 Mohawk-Hud 1pf	90	90	90
2 Mount Prod	4½	4¼	4¼
N			
1 Nat Am Co	1	1	1
1 Nat Avia	4	4	4
4 Nat Bond & Sh	27	26¾	27
†.50 Na tDairy pf A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Nat Investors	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Nat Invest war	1½	1½	1½
†.30 New Eng Pw pf	54½	53¾	54½
2 Newmont Min	18¼	18⅛	18¼
1 NY Transit	5	5	5
6 Niag Hud Pow	18½	18¼	18½
1 Niag Hud B war	4	4	4
15 Niag Hud C war	1⅜	1¼	1¼
O			
35 Ohio Cop	3/16	⅛	3/16
P			
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Pac West Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Pantepec Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
34 Pennroad	3½	3⅜	3⅜
†10 Pepperell	35	35	35
1 Petroleum Corp war	7/16	7/16	7/16
†50 Phila El Co pf	99	99	99
8 Pioneer Gold M	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Premier Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Pruden Inv	6	6	6
5 Pub Ut Hold war	¼	3/16	¼
7 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅞	¾	⅞
†50 Pug Sd P 6 pf	39	39	39
R			
1 Railroad Sh	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Reybarn Inc	1¼	1	1
2 Reynolds Inv	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Roan A Cop	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Root Rfg pr pf	5	5	5
1 Rossia Intl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Royal Type	6¼	6¼	6¼
S			
1 Safety Car H & L	22	21¼	21¼
15 St Anth Gold	⅛	1/16	1/16
2 St Regis Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Salt Cr Prod (1)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Sec Al Cp nv (¼g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
11 Selected Indus	2	2	2
1 Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	49	49	49
5 Shenandoah	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1 Shenandoah pf	19½	19½	19½
1 Sherwin-Wms (3)	27	27	27
2 Silica Gel ctf	1	1	1
36 St Oil Ind (1)	24½	24⅜	24½
1 St Oil Ky (1.20)	13½	13½	13½
†50 St Pw&L pf (7)	65	65	65
1 Stutz Mot Am	18	18	18
1 Sunray Oil	½	½	½
1 Swift & Co (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Swift Int (3)	22¼	22¼	22¼
T			
2 Tampa El (2.24)	29¾	29¼	29¼
2 Trans-Lux	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Tri-Cont war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
U			
1 Un Airc & Tr	41½	41	41
1 Unit Corp war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Unit Dry Dock	½	½	½
20 Unit Founders	2¼	2⅛	2¼
26 Unit Gas	3	2¾	3
2 Unit Gar war	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Unit Gas pf	41	39¾	40⅝
16 Un Lt & Pw A	7⅝	7⅜	7¾
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	37	37	37
6 US Elec Pow	2	2	2
1 U S Finish	1½	1½	1½
1 Unit Verde	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
1 Universal Pict	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†50 Utah P&L pf	58	57	57
7 Util Pow & Lt	3½	3⅜	3⅜
V			
3 Van Camp	½	½	½
3 Van Camp pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
W			
6 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
63 Wilson Jones	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	96	96	96
2 Am Comwith P 6s'40	4½	4¼	4½
1 Am El&Pw 6s '57 A	40	40	40
25 Am G&E 5s 2028	84¾	84	84
3 Am G&Pow 6s '39	40	39	40
11 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	74¼	73½	74¼
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	59	59	59
8 Am Roll M 4½s '33	72½	71¼	71½
6 Appalach Gas 6s '45	9	8	9
12 Appalach Gas 6s'45B	12	11	12
5 Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	88¼	88¼	88¼
7 Asso Elec 4½s '53	57	56½	56½
5 A G&E 5½s'38 in ctf	36½	34	34
24 Asso G&E 5s '50	38	35	35
6 Asso G&E 5½s '77	40⅛	38	40
56 Asso G&E 5s '68	36	33¾	34¾
92 Asso G&E 4½s '49C	35⅜	32⅞	33
5 Asso Rayon 5s '50	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
14 Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44C	33¼	33	33
9 Asso Tel Util 6s '33	51	50	50
5 Asso T&T 5½s'55A	41	40	40
1 Atlas Plywd 5½s'43	29	29	29
8 Baldwin Loco 5½s'33	84	84	84
6 Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	96	96	96
1 B & M RR 6sA'33	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Broad Riv Pw 5s'54A	57	57	57
1 Can N Ry E 7s'35E	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Caro P&L 5s '56	81	81	81
1 Cent Ill PS 5s'56G	82	82	82
4 Cent Ill PS4½s'67F	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Cent Me 5s D '55	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Cent O L&P 5s'50A	76	76	76
22 Cent P&L 5s '56	68⅛	66⅛	66½
4 Cent Pow 5s '57 D	78	78	78
41 Cent Pb Svc 5½s'49	17¾	16½	17
3 Cent Pb S 5½s'49 xw	17	16⅞	17
45 Cent St El 5½s'54	53	51	51
15 Cent St El 5s '48	53⅞	53	53
5 CentStP&L5½s'53	48⅞	48	48
9 ChicDistEl4½s'70A	80	79	79
1 ChicDistEl5½s'35B	83½	83½	83½
6 Cities Ser 5s '66	47⅝	47¼	47½
135 Cities Ser 5s '50	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
11 CitiesSvGas5½s'42	61½	61½	61½
4 CitiesSvcGPipe6s'43	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
17 CitiesSvPw5½s'52	54¾	54	54
1 CleveElIllum5s'39	104	104	104
5 Comw'thEd4½s'56C	94	94	94
11 ComwthEd4s'81F	86	85½	85½
20 ComwthEd5½sG'62	101¼	101	101
5 ComwthSub5½s'48A	79⅞	78¾	78¾
2 CommunityP&L5s'57	64	64	64
5 Conn L&P 5s D '62	102½	102¼	102¼
50 ConsGasBalt4s'81	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 ConsGasUtil6½s'43A	27½	27	27
1 ConsGasUtil6s'43A	37½	37¼	37½
3 ConsumPow5s'36	103⅛	103	103
7 ConsumPow4½s'58	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
7 ContGas&El5s'58A	62⅞	62	62
2 Cont Oil 5½s '37	94¼	94¼	94¼
36 DaytonP&L5s'41 new	99⅝	99	99
3 DelaElPow5½s'59	77	76	76
4 Denver G&E 5s'49	96	95	95
2 EastUtilInv5s'54A	31½	31½	31½
3 EdElecIll5s'34	101½	101½	101½
2 EdElecIll5s'33	101½	101½	101½
14 El P&L 5s 2030	58	57½	57¾
5 EmpireDistEl5s'52	58¾	58	58
3 EmpireO&R5½s'42	57½	57¼	57¼
10 Fed Wat 5½s '54	54½	54	54
5 Firestone Tir 5s '42	83	83	83
13 Fla P&Lt 5s '54	73	73	73
4 Fla Pw 5½s '79 A	67	67	67
4 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛
3 Gatineau Pw 6s '41 B	80	80	80
1 Gen Cig 6s '35	102½	102½	102½
2 GenPubUtil 6½s'56	39½	39½	39½
6 GenWatWks 5s'43A	47	46	46
8 GenWatWks 6s'44B	22½	22	22
3 Geo Pow 5s '67	86	86	86
2 Geo Pw&Lt 5s '78	63	62¾	63
4 Glidden Co 5½s '35	87	86½	86½
2 GtWestPwr 5s'46	99½	99½	99½
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Hood Rub 5½s '36	55	55	55
5 HoustGulfGas 6s'43A	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 HoustL&P 4½s'78D	91	91	91
11 HoustL&P 4½s'2-E	90	89½	89⅝
9 Ill CentRR 4½s '34	51	51	51
19 Ill P&Lt 5s '56 C	74¼	72	72
5 Ill P&Lt 5½s '57	66	66	66
6 Ill P&Lt 6s '53 A	82½	82	82
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	46	45	45
1 Indpls Gas 5s '52	82	82	82
3 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	93¼	93	93
2 Insull Util 5s '49 A	4	4	4
49 Insull Util In 6s '40B	3½	2⅞	3½
2 Interl Pow S 7s '57E	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Interl Pw S 6½s'55C	73	72	72
2 Int Pow S 6½s'54B	103	103	103
8 Inters Pow 6s '52	50	50	50
11 Inters Pow 5s '57	66	65	66
1 Inter P S 6½s'49B	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 Inters P S 5s '56 D	75	75	75
1 Invest Co 5s'47 A xw	69½	69½	69½
1 Iowa P&L 4½s '58A	85	85	85
1 Iowa Pub S 5s '57	77	77	77
1 Jers CP&L 4½s'61C	87	87	87
1 Jersey CP&L 5s '47B	95½	95½	95½
4 Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	88	88	88
1 Ky Util 6½s '48D	92	92	92
12 Louis P&L 5s '57	89	88⅞	88⅞
5 Manit Pw 5½s '51A	61¾	61½	61½
9 Mass Gas 5s '55	87½	87½	87½
1 McCord Rad6s'43 ww	30	30	30
3 Metro Ed 5s F'62	93½	93½	93½
1 Mid West Util 5s '33	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Mid West Ut 5s '35	9⅞	9	9⅞
21 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	94¾	94¼	94¼
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Miss P&Lt Co 5s '57	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
5 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	93½	92½	92½
2 Narragansett 5s '57	92½	92½	92½
2 Natl El Pw 5s '78	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 NatP&L 5s2030B	6⅛	5½	6⅛
63 NatPubSvc 5s'78	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
5 Nat Tea 5s '35	25	23	23½
12 Nev Cal El 5s '56	80	80	80
1 NE G&E 5s '50	72	70¾	70¾
1 N7 Pow 5½s '54	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
8 NE Pow 5s '48	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2 NY Porn 5½s '48 ww	65⅞	64¼	64¼
1 NY P&L 4½s '67	60	60	60
8 NY StEl&Gas 4½s'80	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Nor Am L&P 5s '34	85	84⅝	85
5 NorContUt 5½s'48A	92	92	92
11 Nor St Pow 4½s'61	42¼	42	42¼
2 Ohio Pw 4½s '56 D	91	90¾	90¾
5 Okla G&E 6s '40 A	91½	91½	91½
2 PacG&El 4½s'57E	82	82	82
1 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	94	94	94
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	93	93	93
1 Pac G&E 6s '41B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Pac West Oil 6½s'43	75	75	75
12 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	69	69	69
2 Penn El 4s '71 F	80	80	80
1 Penn O Ed 5½s '59 B	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
2 Penn Pow 5s '56	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
9 Penn Pb Sv 6s '47 C	93¼	93¼	93¼
45 Peo Gas L&C 6s '57C	97¼	97	97
9 Peo Lt&P 5s '79 ww	99	99	99
3 Pedmnt N Ry 5s'54A	6½	5	5¼
2 Potomac Ed 4½s '61F	67	67	67
1 Pub Sv N Ill 4½s'80E	80	80	80
8 Pub Sv N Ill 4½s'81F	79¾	79¾	79¾
31 Pub Sv N Ill 6½sG'37	79⅞	79¾	79¾
5 PPub Sv Sud 5½s'49A	99	98¾	99
18 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	74	73¾	73¾
12 Pug Sd P&L 4½s'50D	81¼	81	81¼
1 Roch G&El 5s '62 E	70	69½	69½
7 Roch Cnt Pw 5s '53	96	96	96
10 Roch Ry&Lt 5s '54	54	53¼	53¼
2 StL Gas & Coke 6s'47	101	101	101
3 St Paul Gas Lt 5s' 44	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Seattle Lt 5s '49	99	99	99
5 Sawng W&P 4½s'68B	65	65	65
5 Sawng W&P 4½s'70D	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Sawng W&P 5s '70 C	69	69	69
7 Sher-Wyo 6s '47	34	34	34
2 Silica Gel 6½s '32	43	41½	43
28 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	80¾	80	80¼
2 So Cal Ed 5s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 So Cal Ed 5s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
3 So Cal Ed 5s '54	101	101	101
7 So Ind G&E 5½s '57	96⅞	96½	96½
3 So Nat Gas 6s '44	46	46	46
2 Sowest A Tel 6s '61A	60	60	60
2 Sowest G&E 5s '57 A	78	78	78
1 Sowest N Gas 6s '45	35	35	35
4 Sowest P&L 6s 2022A	73¾	73	73
1 Staley Mfg 6s '42	60	60	60
5 Stand G&E 6s '35	77	77	77
1 Stand GE 6s '35 conv	76¼	76¼	76¼
7 Stand G&E 6s '51	68¼	67	67
12 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	64	63	64
5 Sun Oil 5½s '39	100	100	100
3 Superpow Ill 4½s '70	76½	76½	76½
1 Superpow Ill 4½s '68	76	76	76
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	93	93	93
1 Swift & Co 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
5 Tex El Svc 5s '60	87	87	87
5 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	90½	90½	90½
5 Tide Wat Pw 5s '79 A	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
14 Tri Util 5s '79	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1 Twin C R T 5½s'52A	40	40	40
20 Union Elec 5s '57	99¼	98¾	99
1 Union Gulf Crp 5s'50	98	98	98
2 Un G Ut 6½sA'37ww	2½	2⅜	2½
1 Un Lt&P 6½s '74	67	67	67
2 Un Lt&P 6s '75	64	64	64
5 Un Lt&Rys 6s '52 A	84	84	84
12 U S Rub 6s '33	92	92	92
2 U S Rub 6½s '38	53	53	53
8 U S Rub 6½s '39	50	49¾	50
10 U S Rub 6½s '40	50	50	50
1 Utica G&E 5s '52 E	97¼	97⅝	97¼
30 Van Camp Pkg 6s '48	26⅞	25	25⅞
3 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	75½	75	75
4 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 West News Del 6s '44	30	30	30
5 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	83¼	82½	82½

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	39	39	39
3 Bogota MB 7s '47 n.	25½	25	25½
1 Bue Air Pr 7½s '47	32½	32½	32½
9 Cen Bk Ger 6s '52 A	33⅞	33½	33⅞
6 Eur Mtg 7s '67 C	51	51	51
6 Eur Mtg 7s '67 C	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	69	69	69
1 Finld R M Bk 6s '61	45	45	45
7 Ger Con M 7s '47	36	35½	35½
2 Hamb El 5½s '38	52½	52½	52½
2 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	60	60	60
2 Lima Peru 6½s '58	8	8	8
2 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	30	30	30
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	8	8	8
17 Ruhr Hous 6½s '58	32½	31½	31½
3 Saar Basin Cn 7s '35	97	96¾	96¾
21 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	33	32½	32½
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	56	56	56

†—Actual sales. XD—Ex-dividend. EX—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. XR—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. d—Payable in scrip. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year. h—Cash or stock.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

NATIONAL TEA

	1932	1931	Dec. %
4 wks to Aug 13	$4,698,048	$5,797,030	18.9
32 wks to Aug 13	41,502,282	48,202,267	13.8

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 26—Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Aug. 23,'32	Aug. 15,'32
Gold	768,100	763,100
For cur reserves	143,600	136,700
Other bills of ex & ch	2,779,900	2,913,500
Advances	92,500	106,800
Circulation	3,616,900	3,743,100
Ratio	25.2%	24.0%
Bank rate	5%	5%

SWISS LOAN TO ROUMANIA

Roumania has contracted a loan of $14,-000,000 in Switzerland. Loan was made by a group of Swiss banks headed by the Union Des Banques Suisses for a short term of 2½ years bearing 4½ per cent interest.

BELDING HEMINWAY LOSS

Belding Heminway Company for the six months ended June 30, 1932, reports net loss of $352,631 after interest, depreciation, inventory write-down, etc., compared with a net loss of $267,493 in the first half of 1931.

TURNING POINT IN BUSINESS IS INDICATED

So-Called Sellers Strikes in Various Lines of Activity

"The so-called sellers' strikes that are spreading among the farmers of the West recall memories of the buyers' strikes that occurred all over the country at the end of the 1920 era of rising prices and of general extravagance," says Poor's "Business and Markets" bulletin.

"Buyers' strikes marked the turning point 12 years ago; sellers' strikes are marking what appears to be the turning point in general business in 1932.

"Much publicity has been given to the farmers' strikes, but it is being generally overlooked that sellers' strikes or their virtual equivalent have taken place in at least 14 leading industries here or abroad during the last year.

"Some of these strikes already have achieved important results. The fundamental soundness of each effort depends on the extent to which it actually curtails production.

Oil Agreement

"The outstanding example of a sellers' strike in the United States has been the petroleum producers' agreement to restrict production. The avowed purpose was to avoid waste; the result was an increase in petroleum prices to around $1 average as compared with prices in some localities of less than 10 cents a barrel in the early summer of 1931.

"The producers of raw sugar abroad have curtailed production and held back supplies with the result that within the last few months the price of raw sugar in Cuba has increased from around one-half a cent a pound to above one cent a pound.

"Other organized efforts that have amounted to sellers' strikes by producers abroad have been the agreements to curtail production in the tin and nitrate industries.

"In Hawaii, the pineapple growers recently have been reported as combining for a similar object. Copper producers in various parts of the world had been curtailing production.

Firm Stand Taken

"In our domestic manufacturing industries the federal antitrust laws prevent agreements to curtail production, but strong efforts have been made in recent months in several important industries to prevent further overproduction. In some of these industries, there have been flat announcements by leading producers that they would refuse to continue to produce and sell goods for less than cost.

"Although the well-known individualism of farmers probably will prevent the agricultural sellers' strikes from achieving the result the leaders predict, they should serve a good purpose in impressing on consumer consciousness the fact that commodities cannot be purchased indefinitely for less money than it costs to produce them. Revival of confidence in prices generally is conceded to be one of the most important factors needed to speed business recovery."

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	28⅜c	28⅛c	27¾c
Time loans— 60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	1 @⅞
60 days	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	1 @⅞
90 days	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	1 @⅞
4 months	1 @⅞	1 @⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call Money	⅝%	⅝%	3½%
Short bills	11/16@¾	11/16@¾	4⅛@4¼
3 mos bill	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	4¼@4⅛
Bar gold	119s	119s 1d	84s 11¼d
Bar silver	18 1/16d	18⅛d	13d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	8
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling Demand	$3.46½	$3.45⅞	$4.8665
Cables	3.46⅝	3.46	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0512½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1845	.1845	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0156	.0157	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4025	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1738	.1735	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.0442
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.0060
Spain—peseta	.0805	.0806	.193
Sweden—krona	.1780	.1778	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1943	.1944	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3150	.3106	*
India—rupee	.2625	.2615	.3650
Japan—yen	.2250	.2290	.4984
Java—florin	.4012½	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4050	.4037½	.5678
South America			
Argent'na—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0760	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.3100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8837½	.8812½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

NO CANADA CEMENT DIVIDEND

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 26 (AP)—Payment of the preferred dividend of Canada Cement Company, Limited, due on Sept. 30, was deferred at a meeting of the directors held here today.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large commission; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-6, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home for normal children temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARPENTERS

EXPERT carpenter-cabinetmaker, experienced interior paneling any design, alterations, new building; contract or day work; go anywhere; estates, etc. B-102, The Christian Science Monitor, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NILES HOME, Niles, Calif.—For those desiring either a transient or permanent home; peaceful; ideal for rest and study; set in level acreage of beautiful lawn, flowers, trees, near foothills; splendid climate.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

THOSE desiring to enter profitable hosiery business like our successful dealers, buying lowest cost, selling own prices. Address BLAKE, Room 605, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PATENTS

U. S. and foreign patents, trade marks, labels and copyrights; a complete service. RALPH S. BINNS, 1034-40 First National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your requests concerning New York City Shopping, Sightseeing. General requests; rates reasonable. No charge for Schools, Tours, Hotels, Theatres. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL, 36 West 10th St., New York City Tel. St. 9-3787

SALESWOMEN WANTED

FAIRWAY - BILTMORE HOSIERY desires women to sell good silk hosiery; buy outright; liberal profit. 424 Madison Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment, big value; everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Heated, 2 suites, corner house, upper and lower, 4 rooms, kitchenette, fireplace, screened piazza; 8 rooms, electric refrigeration, piazza; 2 minutes 2 car lines; best location. Arl. 3673-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For American adults only, Christian Scientists preferred, 4-5-6-room apartments, who can and will pay a fair rent, $65 to $85; semi-modern homey suites with all improvements; near Coolidge Corner. Tel. Asp. 4984 or Reg. 3883-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Upper apartment 2-family house near Coolidge Corner and churches; 8 rooms heated, hot water; small family adults, Americans, quiet and reliable tenants; references. 26 Marion St. Reg. 9187-W.

CAMBRIDGE
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street

Convenient to Harvard Square, colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe. Desk and maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.

Furnished or Unfurnished

Also Adjoining—Facing Cambridge Common MATHER COURT, CONCORD and LEXINGTON HALLS

1 to 8 unusually large rooms, with abundant closet space, 1 and 3 baths, sun rooms.

THOMAS BURDETT, Manager
Tel. UNI versity 2263 or 3984

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5666.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Our Mrs. Ernestine Smith will help you select your home or apt. MORSE & FARMER, 18 Brattle Street, University 7828

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Modern 7-room upper apartment with 4 bedrooms, sun room, breakfast nook, fireplace, oil heat, garage; 3 minutes to Christian Science church. New. No. 7304.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—5 or 6 rooms like new, front and sun porches, fireplace, garage; near church and train; reduced rent; ready now. Col. 4473.

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Cool as a beach, near downtown Boston. Every comfort, reduced rates. All sizes of Suites—short or long periods. Univ. 4726

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383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
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Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS. — Attractive apartment; best location; easily heated; near yacht club, bathing beach; very reasonable rent. Tel. Ocean 0668-M.

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Apartments Now Available
Modern in every detail. Splendid environment. Especially well serviced. Reasonable Rentals. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or J. A. & F. A. WALKER
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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—West End Ave. 646 (91 St.), 3 rms., kitchen, beautifully furnished; electric refrigeration; radio. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 West 86th St.—Attractive 1 and 2-room apartments, bath; park view; $8 and $12 weekly.

SEE NEXT PAGE

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 26	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.69⅝	$.68½	$.64⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.45¾	.46½	.60
Oats, No. 2 white	.27⅝	.27⅝	.33½
Flour	4.20	4.20	4.20
Beef, family	13.87½	13.87½	13.50
Pork	19.55	19.75	21.00
Lard	.0595	.0580	.0760
Cotton, mid up.	.0845	.0760	.0705
Zinc	.0277½	.0275	.0380
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.76
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05½	.07⅞
Tin	.2350	.2287	.2712½
Rubber	.03⅝	.0362½	.0495
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lard	.0335	.0315	.0760
Print cloth	.03	.02¾	.04⅛

ROCK ISLAND DEFICIT

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway reports for July a deficit after taxes and charges of $686,834, contrasted with a surplus of $2,032,263 in July, 1931. For the first seven months the deficit after charges was $6,073,443, contrasted with a surplus of $1,857,562, equal, under the provisions of the preferred stocks, to $3.67 a share on the 294,223 shares of 7 per cent preferred and $3.09 a share on the 251,273 shares of 6 per cent preferred, in the corresponding period of 1931.

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30 surplus of $2,222,-961 after all charges and preferred dividends, compared with $2,034,538 for the preceding 12 months.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay—Well supervised apartment building; 1-2-3-room suites; $27.50 to $50; elevator, oil heat; dignified quietness assured; no students. 38 Hemenway St., corner Norway.

NEW YORK CITY, 57TH ST., 206 WEST (Corner 7th Avenue)
The Osborne Apartments
7 rooms, 2 baths
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Very moderate rentals. Liberal concessions. Manager on premises. Circle 7-5420

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

HARTFORD, CONN.—Will share small attractive apartment with business woman. 64 Garden St., Apt. D-8. Phone 7-1955.

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SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates, owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, Blue Hills 7405. 20 minutes from Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PELHAM PINES HOME—Experienced loving care for your child needing special help. 412 Central Block, Lowell, Mass. Tel. Lowell 2663-R.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT AIRY REOPENS
Spacious lawns, beautiful trees invite outdoor study; home atmosphere; present rates $15 and $18 weekly, $3 daily. MISS CHARLOTTE A. NEARPASS, Dayton Crescent, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 355.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SALEM, MASS., 25 Beach Avenue, Juniper Point—Ideal home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. HAZEL I. CARLISLE, Tel. 1535-R.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION WANTED

WANTED—Home for boy, 17 years, needing special care; visiting distance from New York City. Write Box B-28, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements, garage, land. Telephone Needham 0124-J.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER will be pleased to discuss opening for Manufacturers' Agency in Boston (New England) territory. Product—patented, well advertised, constantly repeating specialty line for power plant, refinery, chemical fields. Initial volume of new sales small; established repeating business in territory fully commissionable. In view of latter item and of sales support given by factory, negotiations will be carried on only with representatives capable of sincere activity. State fully qualifications in first letter. C. E. CUNNINGHAM, Advertising Agency, 1001 Otis Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5181. Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 EAST 33d, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

CARNEGIE HALL, New York City, 152 West 57th St.—Large or small space available in this world-famous building; low rental; central. Circle 7-1350. MR. KIBBE, Manager.

Sublet—DENTIST OFFICE
HOTEL KENMORE
Two large rooms, reception hall, laboratory, dark room facing Commonwealth Avenue. A reputable dentist is wanted—references required. Dr. Winchester now occupying suite. Inspection by appointment. Call MR. WITNEY, Kenmore 2770.

PAYING GUESTS

FARLEY, MASS., Ethel Farley's Inn, 80 miles west from Boston on Mohawk Trail route—Reasonable rates; home cooking; beautiful location.

KINGSTON—Salt water bathing, crabbing, fishing, private beach; modern conveniences; home-grown chickens, vegetables; $2 a day. MRS. GROSS, California, Md.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

MOST reasonable prices; good service; announcements, programs, menus, business, personal stationery, bills, church work, also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 15th St., New York City. AL gonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

TWO ocean front lots on Rhode Island Coast near Narragansett Pier, very restricted community, electric lights, running water, sea wall, tennis court, shuffleboard; lovely environment not surpassed on Rhode Island Coast; will sell at a bargain if disposed of immediately. W. H. CRANSTON, 212 Union St., Providence, R. I.

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 850 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD.—Single or double room, meals optional; home environment. 302 Somerset Road, Roland Park. Belmont 6228.

COMFORTABLE rooms, home atmosphere, good home cooking, spacious veranda, room for refined couple or gentlemen; also one single room. Oakwood 3359. 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOME FOR ELDERLY MEN
GREENFIELD, MASS.—Private. For details address MRS. LUCY E. GODDARD, 32 High St.

NEW YORK CITY—Board for elderly person or couple; quiet home; sunshine. IRWIN, 543 West 123rd St. Tel. University 4-5242.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—A young woman as room mate for college girl. Christian Science family, in Boston. Write Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., The Harvey House, 2007 F St. N. W.—Tourists' home, centrally located, high class rooms, modern equipment; write for low rates by day or week.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
504 W. 112th St. N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Pleasant, cool, homelike rooms; 1 or 2 people; reasonable rates; parking space; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St.—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable for permanent or transient; reasonable. Com. 8177.

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—Double room in private home; business people preferred; kitchen privileges if desired. Telephone Huntington 1415.

NEW YORK CITY—Private family offers single room, homelike atmosphere; convenient transportation. SANTOS, 611 W. 137th. Audubon 3-1600, Extension 25.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st—Desirable front room; fine environment; cooking privileges. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway), 5-F—Attractive connecting rooms, also single; refined American home; business persons preferred. Endicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd (4-E)—Quiet, comfortable, clean, well furnished room, running water, elevator; refined family; inexpensive; gentleman.

NEW YORK CITY, 10 W. 98th—Light room, private family; near park and church; kitchen privileges; $4.50. Mornings- evenings, RIESER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 6 Dove St., corner Driving Park Ave.—One or two rooms in private home. Glenwood 2199-J.

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European and American Plan.
Portsmouth, N. H. 283 Middle Street

WASHINGTON, D. C., Chevy Chase Section—Attractive front room with private family; detached home; can give transportation if desired. Tel. Cleveland 0172.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Pleasant rooms on water front; transient or permanent guests; reasonable rates. 12 Bartlett Parkway. Tel. Ocean 3027.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman seeks quiet home, city or suburbs; easy distance 42nd St.; meals optional. Write Box L-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Christmas Cards Sell Easily
No experience necessary; largest manufacturer in east inaugurating "DOUBLE-PROFIT" plan; exclusive box assortment, retailing $1.00, costing you 50c; personal line supreme; up to 40% commission; samples on approval. SILVER SWAN STUDIOS, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WOMAN and son, caretaker, city, country; good seamstress; references. Write Box W-27, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CASUALTY insurance special agent, 3 years' experience, 34 years, married, good record, go anywhere. Box F-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager; full charge; controls; payroll; 15 years' experience, banking, commercial, country clubs; desires position New York City; executive ability; highest references; 30 years old; Gentile. IRENE ROTH, Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Mass.

COMPANION—Long experience in home duties; interesting traveling companion; best of references. Write Box A-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENTLEWOMAN—Companion, reader; strong and willing helper; home and small salary. Box 216, Lakeville, Conn.

HAIRDRESSER, 6 years' experience, wants steady work first-class shop; free Sept. 10; references. Box E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced, colored; city, country; permanent position, willing, reliable; references. Edg. 4-1626, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL experienced home manager; motherless children or adult family; location immaterial. Un. 4-5242, 431 Riverside Drive, New York City (Apt. 4).

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A quiet, restful home in the hills; wooded trails; excellent food; $3.00 day.

MANN HILL Large cool house surrounded by lawns and gardens, overlooking Massachusetts Bay. Bathing, yachting, golf convenient. 1 hour from Boston, road or rail. Modern room facilities, good home cooking. P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass. Tel. Scituate 896-M.

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630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
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Below Cost of Manufacture
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Until winter will be here; that's when you'll love to hear the roar of the old furnace as she floods your home with the heat of clean coal.
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
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Coal, Coke, Ovoids, Wood, Lime, Cement, Sand, Imported Welsh Anthracite
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The Nash Beauty Shoppe

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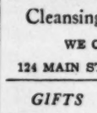
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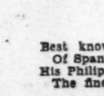
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Your Headquarters

Rime-o-Grams No. 21

Published: July 29
Artists
ANSWERS

1.
So stately and calm
His portrait of Mother;
Admired, it is said,
Above any other.
(Whistler)

2.
As animal painter
He reached a high mark.
So lifelike his dogs
We 'most hear them bark.
(Landseer)

3.
The artist of artists,
On whom fortune smiled;
Supreme are his paintings
Of Mother and Child.
(Raphael)

4.
Best known by his pictures
Of Spanish grandees;
His Philip the Fourth
The finest of these.
(Velásques)

5.
While forest still sleeps
In shadow and dew,
"The Dance of the Nymphs"
His brush brings to view.
(Corot)

WINNERS

Mrs. Lyman C. Newell, Brookline, Mass.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Emma F. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
Miss B. B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss Viola S. Bristol, Point Loma, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Mrs. L. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
R. G., Washington, D. C.
Miss Mera M. Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sarah H. Thurber, Minneapolis.
Miss Myrtle E. Masterson, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Emily Dembitz, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Miss A. Alvord, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Miss Marjorie Kinsman, Kenilworth, Ill.
Miss Nora F. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.
Roy Boyer, Parkersburg, W. V.
Miss M. Wiber, New York City.
Miss Lelia E. Smith, Boston.
Darwin D. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Schade, Placentia, Calif.
Miss Mary E. Walker, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
Mrs. George N. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Alice Trogden, Paris, Ill.
Mrs. Ida M. Bellchon, Winchester, Mass.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. Laura W. Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss Louise Morse, Greenville, Fla.
Miss Anna K. Michael, Edmonton, Alberta.
William McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
John S. Rockwood, Vancouver, Wash.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. F. H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Miss Ann Dickies, El Paso, Texas.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
L. J. Sanderson, Winchester, Mass.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Byrne P. Martin, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Carlotta Akin, Oakland, Calif.
Fitzhugh Dade, Henderson, Ky.
Miss Edyth Cross, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Mary Buxton, Putney, Vt.

DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Arkansas (Miss A. K. M.)—Both as the name of the State and the name of the river, this is pronounced, according to Webster's, as *Ar'-kan-sau* (first *a* as in arm, second as in account, *au* as in haul). This pronunciation is also given Arkansas City, Ark. But Arkansas City, Kan., is sounded *Ar-kan'-zas* (second *a* as in hat, third as in *sofa*). Our recollection is that in the middle West this latter pronunciation is frequently given the name of the river.

Mad, angry (R. W. S., who asks that we do what we can to convince some speakers that these words are not synonymous)—Neither of these words need play a prominent part in a person's conversation, but the distinction between them should be understood. "Mad" is properly used in a sense closely related to "insane"; "angry" seldom conveys more than "provoked, wrathful."

Away, gone (R. W. S., who says these words are often erroneously confused)—"Away" is an adverb; "gone" is past participle of the verb "go," and is also used as a participial adjective. These parts of speech are not interchangeable.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 33

Old World Cities

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
On her Grand wet "highway"
Strange "taxis" abound;
In song and in story
Their fame is renowned.

2.
A funnel-shaped cloud
Billows ever above
Its picturesque bay
Which tourists all love.

3.
First Grecian, then Roman,
Anon the Turks came;
Consult a late atlas
And learn its new name.

4.
Once home of the caliphs,
Its gaunt minarets
Recall ancient legends
One never forgets.

5.
When you travel in Europe
Remember the place
To buy a rich carpet
Or delicate lace.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 33."

Brevities

Des Moines Register: Visits by several European naval squadrons are scheduled for our shores. This is well, as the American taxpayer is entitled to see what was done with his money.

Humorist: The latest pet to be adopted by a society hostess is an alligator. We understand that the creature's yawns are remarkably effective in reminding late-staying guests that their departure is long overdue.

Louisville Times: Ours is a period in which we pay an architect any price to make a new residence look 100 years old, and trade in, at any price, an automobile which looks two years old.

Ohio State Journal: Simile for the day: As careful as a man crossing his legs when he has on a fresh linen suit.

In Lighter Vein

Campaign Stuff

The Financial World relays this from the Wall Street sector:

An Irish truck driver and his helper were making delivery on Wall Street. At Broad Street he rounded the corner at a fast clip and missed a roped-off excavation only by inches. His helper shouted to him:

"Didn't you see that sign hanging on the rope around that hole, reading, 'Slow Down—Men at Work'?"

"Don't be childish," retorted the Irishman. "Pay no attention to those signs. That's only Republican propaganda."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

All Wet

The Lady: "Oh, there is still some dew on these wonderful flowers you brought me."

Her Beau (absently): "Yes, I know, but I'll settle up for them on pay day."—*Church Visitor.*

Humorist

Foreman: "Hi, why aren't you getting on wiv yer washing?"

Workman: "Bill accidentally fixed the pail to the minute hand, but it'll be round again in half an hour."

Expensive Stop

"How much does it cost to run your new car?"

"Can't say yet, but it cost me $25 to leave it standing today."—*Church Visitor.*

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

THE writer makes her home with an uncle who has a large stable of horses which are used for park riding, and the other day she was asked to step into the barn and see a unique sight.

In the corner of one of the mangers two little bantam hens had laid 15 eggs between them and were sitting on the same nest. They had made this nest from a portion of the hay which comes down from the loft.

Each night and morning for the preceding two weeks the hay had been pushed down from the loft in the usual manner—the horse, however, carefully taking off the hay that fell on the nest. During the two weeks the nest had been in his manger, his gentle protection of it had been marvelous—not a speck of hay around or underneath the nest had been touched in any way.

The Children's Corner

A New Service Station

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO DOUBT you have all seen service stations by the roadside where you can get gasoline and other things for an automobile when you are out riding. The service station of this story, however, is quite a different sort. It is a little brown cottage on a hillside. Around it, far and near, are other houses, some large, some small, where neighbors and friends and strangers live. In the little brown cottage itself live Julia and her mother, Mrs. Ladd.

One fine summer morning Mrs. Ladd, who is a very good cook, was baking some of her famous cup-cakes, for company was coming to tea. The kitchen was full of the fragrance of "sugar and spice and all that's nice," and the little cakes, in their crimped paper cups, were browning in the oven, when the telephone bell rang.

"We are so sorry," said the message, "but we can't come, because some of us are suddenly called away on business, and we all want to come together."

Mrs. Ladd was sorry, too. She knew the guests would come another time, but, in the meanwhile, there were the cup-cakes, several dozens of them, for the company was to have been many. She was thinking of the cost of the cakes and the work of making them, when little neighbor Bobbie appeared at the door. Bobbie's father was the ice man and had not been working for some time, so it was natural for Mrs. Ladd to ask, "Is Daddy working today?"

Little Bobbie looked up, his blue eyes full of wonder. "Working?" he said. "No, he isn't working, he's serving ice."

After Bobbie had gone, and the cup-cakes were out of the oven, Mrs. Ladd went into the living-room and sat down. She looked at the mantel, where two little banks stood—hers and Julia's. They had put them there months ago, to collect money for helping to build a new church, greatly needed—months ago, and yet there had been so little to put into them! Then she thought of Bobbie's father "serving ice," and she said out loud, "Why can't I serve, too—serve cakes? Julia, she called, "come here!"

"Our company can't come, dear," she said, "and here are all these pretty cakes that somebody, I'm sure, would love to have. Suppose we put them nicely in the flat garden basket. Then wouldn't you like to carry them up to the big house on the top of the hill and ask Mrs. Keith whether she can use any?"

Julia was delighted to offer the lovely cakes to Mrs. Keith, especially since Mother covered them carefully with one of her very best damask napkins. And Mrs. Keith was delighted, too, when she lifted the napkin and saw them lying, "two by two, dressed in yellow, pink and blue" icing.

"How did you know," she said, "that the cook had gone out and these were just what I needed?"

"She wanted them all, Mother," said Julia when she returned, "and she gave me this," showing some money. "She said she was fortunate to be able to get such beautiful cakes for her company."

"Now," said Mrs. Ladd, "we can put some money into the banks. You shall have a cent for every little cake you serve, and I can put what's left after the cost, into my bank."

"How jolly!" laughed Julia. And that's how the new service station was started.

You should just feel how heavy the banks are getting!

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

President Hoover and Nicholas Murray Butler have each received 27 honorary college degrees?

Indiana has the greatest mileage in surfaced highways among the states?

Heavy taxation of wine has caused French vineyard workers to turn to milk drinking?

Only 3 per cent of the energy of gasoline is said to be used up by the automobile engine?

The first automobile Henry Ford built had a speed of from 25 to 30 miles an hour?

What They Say

The Army Speaks

"In New York City, under the old system, from 1200 to 1300 drunks were brought into the Army's homes every night. Today, with prohibition, the number does not average more than seven a night."—*Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States.*

Vital Religion

"Self-control, unselfishness, faith and courage are spiritual qualities which cannot be secured from bankers or stores, but only from vital religion."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Sheep Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While walking down the road, a man met a farmer with a number of sheep. "Have you a score of sheep there?" asked the man. "No," replied the farmer. "But if I had as many more, and quarter as many more again, and two sheep, I would have a score." How many sheep did the farmer have? If you do not know how many there are in a score, look it up in your dictionary.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I had ended my visit with Benjamin Beaver and had started back to camp when I met the Boss and the rest of the hikers.
"Come on Snubs," the Boss said, "we are going over to see where the beavers live."
"Oh," I wiggled my tail excitedly and said, "do you know about the beavers too?" And then I tried to tell him what a fine time I had been having with Benjamin, but I don't believe he understood much of it.
Finally we came to a place where there were several mounds of sticks and mud and I sniffed a few sniffs and said to myself-"This is where Benjamin lives, all right."
And I looked around for an entrance but I couldn't find one anywhere and I said to myself-"For goodness sake-How do they get into this place?"
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

When Planning Goes Awry

A SUBSTANTIAL breach has been made in Russia's theoretical scheme of state economic planning, at least on the distributive side, by some of the latest Soviet decrees. These edicts widely extend the rights of peasants to sell their produce on private markets, and grant to artisans' coöperatives much greater freedom from bureaucratic regulation in carrying on their business.

Under the previous system, when the state took directly from the peasants the lion's share of their surplus agricultural produce and certainly did not encourage, if it did not definitely forbid, sales on private markets, it was possible, on paper at least, to distribute the country's food supply between regions and between classes very much as the state saw fit.

In the future, while considerable quantities of grain will still be bought up by the state at fixed prices, the supply of such foodstuffs as meat, milk, dairy products, fruit and vegetables will be much more elastic, much less planned. People will depend more on what can be bought on the markets, less on rationed products at fixed prices in the coöperative stores. In the same way the future output of the handicraft coöperatives will be more determined by market considerations and less by state planning in such important fields as price levels and raw material supply.

With a view to the new conditions which are developing, Soviet factories are being urged to look out for their own food supply as far as possible, to create their own rabbit and pig farms, to make small articles of everyday use which can be exchanged with the neighboring peasants for foodstuffs.

The contrasted experience of Russia, on one side, and of western Europe and America, on the other, during late years would seem to indicate that neither old-fashioned *laissez faire* nor unlimited state planning and control offers a way out of modern economic difficulties. Under the impact of the world depression American and European governments have found themselves compelled to take one step after another in the economic field, with a view to mitigating the immediate effects of the crisis and promoting future recovery.

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the attempt to regulate and plan everything from above, from the amount of leather which artisans' coöperatives should receive to the number of eggs which the peasants should sell to state and coöperative organizations, has broken down from sheer bureaucratic unwieldiness. It paralyzed the initiative of the peasants and reduced to a dangerously low point their output of surplus foodstuffs. It led to a great waste of perishable food products through the inability or neglect of the organizations which were collecting them to transport and store them properly.

Russia is not returning to capitalism, as that term is ordinarily understood, and there is not the slightest prospect that the factories, electrical power plants and other big economic enterprises of the country will be transferred from state to private ownership.

But such warning signals as the high losses in harvesting on the collective farms, the failure to increase the planted area according to plan, the acute food stringency in many parts of the country last winter and spring, and the severe decline in the planted area in the normally fertile Ukraine could not be ignored. The Soviet Government today is in an experimental stage, endeavoring to strike a balance between its ideal of state planning and control and the necessity, which experience has eloquently demonstrated, of relaxing the paralyzing iron hand of state control over the small peasant and artisan producers.

If a satisfactory balance can be struck, more normal conditions for industrial and agricultural progress will be assured and the anomalous contradiction (at least as striking as any of the "contradictions" which Communists like to point out in the capitalist system) represented by the fact that Russia, with its natural agricultural wealth, cannot assure its people an adequate and unrestricted supply of the simplest foodstuffs, may be alleviated and ultimately removed.

Which Constitution in Brazil?

CONTINUATION of the civil war in Brazil, which in its seventh week has brought the greatest battle in Brazilian history, invites conjecture as to what the outcome may be. This conjecture is only heightened by the strict censorship which prevails.

Dr. Getulio Vargas, Provisional President and leader of the 1930 revolution, had promised that elections would be held in May of 1933 and that amendments to the Constitution prepared by his party would be ready then for adoption. The Paulistas are fighting a "constitutionalist" war, and a question naturally arises as to which Constitution the Paulistas are fighting for.

The Constitution in operation at the time of the 1930 revolution was the second in the history of Brazil and came into being when Brazil changed from a limited constitutional monarchy to a republican form of government. This fundamental charter of 1891 was based largely on that of the United States with a few important modifications. One of these was the right given to each of the states of the Federal Union to levy its own export taxes. This and similar provisions granted to the states extraordinary powers, and to the extent that they increased the autonomy of the states they lessened the strength of the Brazilion union. Within that document, then, the State of São Paulo and all the others enjoyed a far greater control over their destinies than was deemed expedient by those who overthrew the coffee oligarchy in 1930.

If, then, the present revolution has as its primary aim the restoration of the Constitution of 1891, the goal of the Paulistas must be to regain some of the autonomy enjoyed under that charter. If the Paulistas should win, the present revolution will nullify the revolution of 1930 and Brazil will return to the status quo of the period before 1930. On the other hand, the desire of the Paulistas may be to hasten the return of any constitutional régime as long as it will accelerate the normalization of life and ameliorate the economic situation.

In the absence of more specific information from the Paulista side it is permissible to hazard that the amendments proposed by Dr. Vargas and the provisional government are not satisfactory to the Paulistas. In this case the civil war has deeper motives than to harass out of power the Provisional President and his associates. The Paulistas themselves may have a more constructive program than the censorship has permitted to escape. It is unreasonable to think that the Paulistas, always forward looking citizens in the past, should now not be facing the future.

Whatever the issues, a war with all the implements that modern military science has developed is going on. Both sides are equally determined. The issues at stake must be great, for Brazilians are not accustomed to using bullets for ballots. It is to be hoped that the war may soon end and Brazil be reunited.

To Governor Roosevelt's Credit

NO ONE who is reading with any care the verbatim reports of the hearing before Governor Roosevelt of the case against Mayor Walker of New York City can fail to be impressed with the admirable manner in which the Governor is conducting this investigation.

The very fact of the investigation being held at this moment necessarily puts him, as a presidential nominee, in an embarrassing position. What its political repercussions may be it is difficult to estimate in advance, whatever may be his ultimate action. But nothing in his conduct of the hearings suggests that he is giving the slightest thought to its political implications.

Very properly, he firmly suppressed the effort to make it appear that the whole thing was a plot conceived by Republican politicians at Washington for his own undoing. This theory is made ridiculous by the fact that at the time the investigation into the government of New York City was first begun, there was no certainty that Governor Roosevelt would be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Indeed, the general feeling at that moment was that the party would look elsewhere than to New York for a candidate.

The belated effort of Mayor Walker's counsel to make him appear the victim of political chicanery is not convincing, and the firm action of the Governor in preventing the camouflaging of the actual issue by the introduction of so extraneous a proposition as this will be generally commended. At every point the Governor is found wisely brushing aside efforts to befog the actual issue, and with clear vision and a firm hand combating every effort at delay.

There are those who think that whatever his ultimate decision may be, it will prove injurious to his candidacy. This is doubtful, but it is not doubtful—on the contrary, it is entirely certain—that his method of conducting these hearings redounds to his credit as an executive, and should do much to avert any injury which the ultimate decision may bring upon his political ambitions.

The Battle of Billboards

IN ANY contest between forces working for commercial gain and forces seeking solely to promote the public good, the latter almost always win eventually. On the surface it would appear that such forces face each other in the battle to eliminate or retain billboards along public thoroughfares. Still, it must be remembered before sides are taken that no matter how much the billboard is condemned as a public nuisance, a fire hazard or a menace to highway safety, the fact that it is so widely employed by industry is indicative of the usefulness attributed to it. And no steps should be taken to discourage a serviceable factor in business without first making sure of the advantages of a change.

To prove that the billboard is responsible for an economic loss to the community greater in ratio than its encouragement to business has been one point involved in the defense Massachusetts is making of the constitutionality of laws enacted in 1924 to restrict the use of billboards. A supplemental report to an original report completed a year ago has just been filed in the State Supreme Court by Frank H. Stewart, special master, covering five years of hearings.

While admitting the just claims of billboard companies that the billboards are valuable to business, the report upholds the State in its stand for stricter regulations, both as to size of boards and their proximity to the highways. The master's opinion is attracting wide attention since the case eventually will draw from the United States Supreme Court a decision on the constitutionality of using police power to restrict outdoor advertising.

As in some other cases, it is not the billboard but the abuse of billboard privileges that has done the damage. Like traffic lights, billboards have an unquestionable value up to a certain point, but beyond that point they deteriorate into public nuisances. There is little objection to orderly, intelligent placing of boards, but there is a growing sentiment against the put-them-anywhere-and-everywhere method.

In New Zealand, the argument is gaining ground that the commercial value of billboards is extremely exaggerated. There are those abroad who believe that the American business man has overstepped himself and is paying for waste advertising. Even in the United States the argument is making headway that billboards lose business for a community by so impairing its natural beauty that tourists and permanent residents are driven away.

Some states have resorted to heavy taxes on billboards. A new plan of attack has been adopted in New York State, where a court decision sustained Col. Frederick Greene, Superintendent of Public Works, in erecting screens in front of billboards on private property whose owners refused to take them down.

"No adjacent property owner," said Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound of the Court of Appeals, "has the vested right to be seen from the street in his back-yard privacy," adding:

> Beauty may not be a queen, but she is not an outcast beyond the pale of protection or respect. She may at least shelter herself under the wing of safety, morality or decency.

It is an encouraging sign that certain billboard interests have agreed to design their posters and boards to fit artistically into the surroundings. But the whole situation seems to boil down to the conclusion that there is a pertinent demand for some form of highway zoning against outdoor advertising similar, perhaps, to the zoning of towns and cities to restrict building operations in certain areas. Some such plan would work no tremendous hardship on billboard companies, but would help preserve or regain the beauty of highways which it is the right of the public to enjoy.

A Petrified Puzzle

INFORMATION is wanted that will lead to identification of the builders of Stonehenge, that circular group of monoliths which conspicuously marks Salisbury Plain in England. Sometimes called the "Frontispiece of English History," this prehistoric collection of stones has been Britain's little "guess again" contest for a thousand years or more.

Recently a concentrated attack was made on the problem by the combined knowledge of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, the delegates to which assembled on the ground, kicked up the sod, dusted off the stones and otherwise bent their energies and their backs in an effort to turn up some evidence which should definitely settle the origin of the mysterious collection, variously attributed to Romans, Danes or Druids.

Microscopical examination of the stone is alleged to have definitely proved that the blue stones in the circle came from the mountains in South Wales, but how, when, and what for are questions that appear to be no nearer a solution than they were a century ago.

Three years ago the site was taken over by the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest apparently as a "Permanent Puzzle for Promoters of Prehistoric Plausibilities." Anybody interested in its solution may go into seclusion at the spot and pick out as many answers as he chooses. He may theoretically move the monoliths about from one point to another, and even jump them to get into the "king row," but he must guarantee not to hold the British Government responsible for any of his findings.

Peace—A Natural State

Do you as a psychologist hold that there are present in human nature ineradicable instinctive factors that make war between nations inevitable?

TO THIS questionnaire, submitted to the American Psychological Association, 378 out of a membership of 528 replied, 346 saying no, 10 yes, with 22 unclassified.

Prof. John M. Fletcher of Tulane University, who circulated the questionnaire, which is printed in the Science Monthly, was moved to do so by "a doctrine which has been made current by soldiers, lawmakers, journalists, economists, historians and all sorts of other makers of public opinion," to the effect that war is a response to something instinctive in the individual. Were it not for the distinguished positions which some of these doctrinaires hold, one would be tempted to write "Fudge!"—as were many of the questionees, who, by heavy underscoring, exclamation marks and repetitions, gave evidence, according to Mr. Fletcher, of impatience with a question the answer to which seemed so obvious.

The result is a crushing reply to the insidious, not to say pernicious, sophistry which, as it always does about a generation after a war, has raised its head again to become an excuse for saber-rattling and "preparedness." Of course, we know that nature does not work that way. Mr. Coolidge never said a wiser thing during his presidential terms than that "peace is coming to be more and more realized as the natural state of mankind." This attribution is authorized not only by the best anthropological, and now psychological, thought, but by a persistent human tradition of a golden age.

Recent studies of primitives still in existence have rescued the golden age out of legend. Whether in arctic or jungle clime, the story is the same. Far from being cavemen bellowing with rage, they are men of peace and good will. "I have seen Indians change the site selected for their camp in order not to disturb a nesting bird," says Verrill, in his study of the American Indian. Says Nansen of the Eskimo:

> The Greenlander is of all God's creatures gifted with the best disposition. Good humor, peacefulness, and evenness of temper are the most prominent features of his character.

Still residing within the peoples of the earth are these traits. Only our institutional environment, the product of hands which have grown faster than heads, as one philosopher puts it, has kept them encaged, like a singing bird.

Editorial Notes

Yosemite National Park records for July showed a new record for number of visitors in a month—151,430. Yosemite Valley evidently is one depression in which business is better than ever.

Those who have recently found work after long idleness probably feel that the most enjoyable vacation is one from unemployment.

Left to his own devices, well-intentioned Junior seems prone, in his efforts to improve the rock garden, to leave no stone unturned.

There is one item of news these days which refuses to be eclipsed—the eclipse.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Memoirs of a Modest Ambassador

MOST Americans, even those fairly well read in the literature of the World War, if asked who was the war-time Ambassador of the United States to Paris, would respond: "Myron T. Herrick." Ambassador Herrick's many amiable qualities, the fact that he was indeed the resident Ambassador at the time of the declaration of war, and that he resumed that post long after the establishment of peace with the return to power of the Republican Party under President Harding, impressed his personality upon the American consciousness to such an extent as to give a very erroneous idea of the period and nature of his service.

Mr. Herrick was in many ways an ideal Ambassador. His affection for France and the French people was warm and genuine. In the early days of the war, when he was still occupying the Embassy, although his successor had been appointed and was in fact in Paris, he did many things that endeared him to the French, and that gave luster to his name among admirers of that nation in the United States. Although he was a Republican, and appointed by President Taft, he remained the Ambassador for twenty months after the incoming of the Wilson Administration. This was partly due to some curious error never explained on the part of the State Department, which failed to give prompt notification to the Paris Embassy of the sailing of his successor, William G. Sharp; partly to the illness of the wife of the latter Ambassador, which compelled delay in proceeding to his post.

After another prolonged and almost unexplainable delay, "The War Memoirs of William Graves Sharp: American Ambassador to France 1914-1919," have been published by an English firm. Mr. Sharp, while a member of Congress, was a close and intimate friend of mine, a student in the University of Michigan at the time I was there, although two or three years ahead of me in his classes, and a man with whose political career I was thoroughly familiar. The volume of his memoirs, which has just come to my desk, is of great value to anyone who desires to understand the intimate problems of relationship between the United States and the French Government during the period of the war.

* * *

The way in which one man can get great credit for a courageous act while another one, giving evidence of perhaps even greater courage, is ignored, is furnished by the famous incident of the refusal of Ambassador Herrick to leave Paris at a moment, just before the battle of the Marne, when it appeared that the Germans were going to enter that city within a very few days. The French Government withdrew; great numbers of the inhabitants fled, but Mr. Herrick announced that the American Embassy would remain and brave any possible fate. This action was applauded, and properly so. It won for him great affection among French people. But at the moment the American Embassy was neutral ground. The United States had not entered the war at that time, and there was no reason to believe that its Embassy or its tenants would suffer any form of violence or even insult from an invader with whom it was not at war.

The time came when the United States was at war with Germany, and when the lines of the seemingly irresistible enemy were only thirty or forty miles from Paris. The city was at all times under fire from German airplanes and from the long-range guns known as Big Berthas. The French Government had again very wisely removed itself and its valuable archives to a spot less likely to be occupied by the enemy. But although, in the event of the entrance of the Germans upon Paris, the United States Embassy would be to them hostile ground, Ambassador Sharp made no movement toward abandoning his post, although he advised individual and unofficial Americans to seek safety in flight.

The descriptions given in his diary of the scenes attending the bombardment of Paris at this time are most graphic. Of course, at the moment the newspapers of the city were prohibited from giving any report of the damage done to person or property, lest it encourage the enemy. Mr. Sharp points out in his notes that although Paris was not technically under siege at that time, there were fewer casualties during its siege in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 than there were from the shells from aircraft and long-distance guns in the spring of 1918.

* * *

Not only was this American Ambassador on the field during the war, though so little credit came to him, but he was present and active during the negotiations for peace. It was through him that the first loans were tendered to the French Government. It is interesting to note in his account of those propositions that he expressed to the Premier his hope that as France 130 years before had loaned money to the United States and voluntarily relinquished any interest charges thereon, the Washington Government would render free from any interest the French obligations.

Indeed, he made this recommendation to Washington, though it was not followed. Premier Ribot, however, said with dignity that his country would accept no favors that it would not agree to pay for. "It wants no gifts." This conversation might not be without pertinence when it comes to determining what proportion of the loan made to France shall ultimately be repaid.

In a sense, Ambassador Sharp was more responsible than any one man for the entrance of the United States into the war upon the side of the Allies. It will be recalled that one of the more atrocious cases of destruction of a passenger vessel by submarines was that of the Sussex. A small vessel of English register, and used in carrying passengers and mail across the English Channel, the Sussex carried no munitions of war, nor was it defended by any guns. It was sunk without warning after the United States had given notice of its determination to protect its nationals afloat. Although at first it was thought that there were no Americans on the vessel, it turned out that two who were there sustained serious injury, one a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, the other a Harvard student on his way to take up service with an ambulance corps. No American lives were lost, though twenty-six were on the ship.

The Germans for some time insisted that the Sussex had struck a mine, and that there was no submarine in the vicinity. Ambassador Sharp, immediately after listening to stories of the American survivors, sent technical officers to the point at which the vessel had been beached, and after painstaking investigation secured such fragments of metal as compelled the German Government to admit that one of their torpedoes had been the cause of the destruction of the ship.

Although by no means the most destructive to American life of the various submarine attacks, the time at which this one came, its apparent defiance of the attitude taken by the American Government, made it almost determinative as to the entrance of the United States in the war. Within forty-eight hours after the receipt of Mr. Sharp's dispatch, President Wilson went before Congress and reviewed the whole submarine issue in a way that showed the determination of the American Government to tolerate no longer these attacks upon peaceful vessels.

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I do not know why the very important memoirs of this Ambassador, who passed on very shortly after the close of the war, should have been so long delayed in publication. They tell a story of diplomatic work in connection with one of our Allies which is of historic importance. During his incumbency of the Embassy, Mr. Sharp frequently expressed to friends, to me among others, his dislike for what seemed to savor of personal advertising by one holding the position he did. Nevertheless, the experiences of a man representing the United States Government in Paris from November, 1914, to the close of the war, are of such importance that even at the risk of incurring criticism, the story should have been told fully and promptly.

Notes From Paris

New Bridge For Paris

ONE of the thirty-one bridges across the seven-mile stretch of the River Seine that wanders through the heart of Paris—and the hearts of all Parisians—is to be replaced by a new structure. The bridge is the Pont du Carrousel, which links the Louvre to the Left Bank at the Rue des Saints-Pères. Built just 100 years ago, it was not designed to stand the strain of heavy automobile and bus traffic, and so is to be succeeded by a stronger and wider structure, with seven traffic lanes instead of two, built of reinforced concrete. It will be nearly 70 feet wide, and its estimated cost is 36,000,000 francs, about $1,440,000, which will be shared by the state, the department and the municipality. The new bridge will be constructed slightly down-river from the present site. Care is to be taken not to harm the magnificent double row of trees which adorn the quays on both sides of the river.

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Professors' Hostels

The "Cité Universitaire" which is springing up on the outskirts of Paris is to have its scope enlarged. Originally intended to house students of all nations who come to Paris to study, it is now to have a house for professors as well. The Paris municipal council recently decided to build such a house on the edge of the university city. Besides eighty-eight apartments for professors and their families, and fifty separate bedrooms, it will include a lecture hall, stores, and 105 garages—for bicycles and baby carriages!

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Ancient Vincennes

Of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who journeyed out to the Bois de Vincennes at the eastern end of Paris to see the Colonial Exposition last year, very few realized they were entering the domain of one of France's most historic monuments, the Château de Vincennes. Parisians themselves appear to forget that this once royal residence—now used as barracks—incarnates nearly seven centuries of French history. To act as a reminder to them, an exposition is being held at the Museum of Decorative Arts, in a wing of the Louvre, known as the "Exposition Retrospective du Château de Vincennes." Here paintings, photographs, and relics of many sorts recall graphically that the château, built on the site of a twelfth century castle, was frequently visited by Louis IX (St. Louis) in the thirteenth century; that Louis X, Philippe V, Charles IV, Charles VI, Charles IX, Louis XIV were among the kings who lived there. An exhibition of Sèvres porcelain serves to recall that the famous national manufacture was founded in the château in the eighteenth century, while a number of items on view recall that the "donjon" or keep of the château served as a prison for such historical personages as the King of Navarre, the Grand Condé, Fouquet, Diderot, and the Duc d'Enghien. The exposition will continue until late in October.

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Dam to Stop Seine Floods

Paris without the River Seine would be as inconceivable as London without the Thames. The friendly stream, lined with rows of closely planted plane trees which screen the busy wharfs below the drowsy quays, is a long curved swash of silver and green across the gray palette of Paris. But if the Seine is one of Paris' greatest charms, it is also one of its most serious problems. For in times of high water the level of the river rises rapidly between the narrow quay walls, and threatens to flood the lower sections of the city. The first step of a comprehensive plan designed to remove this danger was taken recently with the completion of Chatou Dam. Situated some distance down the river from Paris, the new dam replaces an old one at Bezons.

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Gold Mine In Cushion

The dust-covered calm of myriad antique shops of Paris has been troubled lately by a flood of demands for old pillows, cushions, mattresses and overstuffed furniture. The reason is a discovery of more than 100,000 francs inside an old cushion at the Hôtel Drouot, the city's leading auction establishment. During an uninteresting session a number of buyers started playing catch with an old threadbare, discarded cushion, throwing it vigorously from one to another till its outworn cover gave way, revealing a number of 1000-franc notes. As the former owner had no heirs, all the money went to the state.

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Newspaper Has Historic Link

Not many newspapers have the opportunity to prove their venerable estate that was given to one of the Paris dailies recently. In connection with the centenary celebrations of the passing of "L'Aiglon," as Napoleon's little son was known, the Journal des Débats published the photograph of a portrait of the "petit Roi de Rome" painted by a French painter in 1830. He is seated, with his arm resting on a copy of a newspaper, the title of which is easily discernible as the "Journal des Débats" itself. The paper offers the portrait as confirmation of the tradition that the royal prisoner was long a subscriber to the Journal des Débats despite its strongly anti-imperialist tendency at the time.